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PARLIAMENT. [564.]

THE parliament met on the 31ſt of October: the ſpeech, the addreſſes, &c. are already inſerted. [561, 2, 3, 4.]

After the King had left the Houſe of Lords, Lord Carliſle moved for an addreſs in anſwer to his Majeſty's ſpeech, introducing his motion by various obſervations on the preſent ſtate of the unhappy war with America. He principally remarked, that the ground of oppoſition to the juſt meaſures of government in the laſt ſeſſion, was a diſbelief of the Americans having a deſign to become independent; but now, added his Lordſhip, their independency being openly avowed, I hope for an unanimous concurrence in this addreſs. He enlarged on the bravery and zeal of the King's forces, on the recovery of Canada to their former obedience, on the inſolence with which the offers of reconciliation had been rejected by the congreſs, and on the neceſſity of exerting ourſelves to ſupport the conſtitution of G. Britain, now violated by this daring inſult; applauded the ſpirited meaſures of adminiſtration in putting the nation in a ſtate of defence; and concluded with recommending the moſt grateful acknowledgements to his Majeſty for his paternal care, and his kind endeavours to preſerve the peace of Europe. — Lord Falconbridge ſeconded the motion, and ſpoke a few words in ſupport of it.

The Marquis of Rockingham then got up,

up, and arraigning in the groſs the meaſures of adminiſtration, moved for a long amendment, or rather a counter addreſs, by leaving out the whole except the firſt paragraph [562.], and inſerting what follows.

" Animated with the moſt earneſt and ſincere zeal for the true intereſt and real glory of his Majeſty's reign, we behold, with inexpreſſible concern, the minds of a very large, and lately very loyal and affectionate, part of his people, entirely alienated from his government; nor can we conceive, that ſuch an event as the diſaffection and revolt of a whole people, could have taken place, without ſome conſiderable error in the conduct obſerved towards them. The erroneous meaſures, we conceive, are to be imputed to a want of ſufficient information being laid before parliament, and to too large a degree of confidence being repoſed in thoſe miniſters, who from their duty were obliged, and from their official ſituations were beſt enabled, to know the temper and diſpoſition of his Majeſty's American ſubjects, and were therefore moſt capable of pointing out ſuch meaſures as might produce the moſt ſalutary effects. Hence the ſchemes which were formed for the reduction and chaſtiſement of a ſuppoſed inconſiderable party of factious men, have driven thirteen large provinces to deſpair. Every act which has been propoſed as a means of procuring peace and ſubmiſſion, has become a new cauſe of war and revolt; and we now find ourſelves almoſt inextricably involved in a bloody and expenſive civil war, which, beſides exhauſting at preſent the ſtrength of all his Majeſty's dominions, expoſing our allies to the deſigns of their and our enemies, and leaving this kingdom in a moſt perilous ſituation, threatens, in its iſſue, the moſt deplorable calamities to the whole Britiſh race.

We cannot avoid lamenting, that in conſequence of the credit given to the repreſentations of miniſters, no hearing has been given to the reiterated complaints and petitions of the colonies: neither has any ground been laid for removing the original cauſe of thoſe unhappy differences, which took their riſe from queſtions relative to parliamentary proceedings, and which only can be ſettled by parliamentary authority. By that fatal omiſſion, the commiſſioners nominated for the apparent purpoſe of making peace, were furniſhed with no legal powers, but that of giving or withholding pardons at their pleaſure, and for relaxing the ſeverities of a ſingle act of parliament, leaving the whole foundation of this unhappy controverſy juſt as it ſtood in the beginning.

To repreſent to his Majeſty, that in addition to this neglect, though, in the beginning of the laſt ſeſſion, his Majeſty, in his gracious ſpeech, declared his reſolution of ſending out commiſſioners, for the purpoſe therein expreſſed, " as " ſpeedily as poſſible," no ſuch commiſſioners were ſent till near ſeven months afterwards, and until the nation was alarmed by the evacuation of the only town then held for his Majeſty in the thirteen united colonies. By this delay, acts of the moſt critical nature, the effects of which muſt as much depend on the power of immediately releaſing them on ſubmiſſion, as in enforcing them on diſobedience, had only an operation to enflame and exaſperate. But if any colony, town, or place, had been induced to ſubmit by the operation of the terrors of theſe acts, there were none on the place of power to reſtore the people ſo ſubmitting, to the common rights of ſubjection. The inhabitants of the colonies, appriſed that they were put out of the protection of government, and ſeeing no means provided for their entering into it, were furniſhed with reaſons but too colourable, for breaking off their dependency on the crown of this kingdom. To aſſure his Majeſty, that by removing our confidence from thoſe who, in ſo many inſtances, have groſsly abuſed it, we ſhould endeavour to reſtore to parliament the confidence of all his people.

To this end it may be adviſeable to make a more minute inquiry into the grievances of the colonies, as well as into the conduct of miniſters. With regard to them, we may think it proper particularly to inquire, how it has happened, that the commerce of this kingdom has been left expoſed to the repriſals of the colonies, when their ſeamen and fiſhermen being indiſcriminately prohibited from the peaceable exerciſe of their occupations, and declared open enemies, muſt be expected, with a certain aſſurance, to betake themſelves to plunder, and to wreak their revenge on the commerce of Great Britain.—That we underſtand, that amidſt the many diſaſters

and

and diſgraces which have attended his Majeſty's arms in many parts of America, an advantage has been gained by his Majeſty's Britiſh and foreign mercenary forces in the province of New York; that if a wiſe, moderate, and provident uſe, be made of this advantage, it is not improbable that happy effects may reſult from that uſe; and we aſſure his Majeſty, that nothing ſhall be wanting on our part to enable his Majeſty to take full advantage of any diſpoſition to reconciliation, which may be the conſequence of the miſeries of war, by laying down on our part real permanent grounds of conciliation between Great Britain and the colonies, on principles of liberty, and terms of mutual advantage.

That whilſt we lament the effuſion of Engliſh blood, (which we hope has not been greater or other than neceſſity required or honour juſtified), we ſhould humbly congratulate his Majeſty on any event leading to the next deſirable end, of ſettling a peace which might promiſe to laſt, by the reſtitution of the ancient affection which has happily ſubſiſted in former times between this kingdom and its colonies. Any other would neceſſarily require, even in caſe of a total conqueſt, an army to maintain, ruinous to the finances, and incompatible with the freedom, of his Majeſty's people. We ſhould look with the utmoſt ſhame and horror on any event, of what nature ſoever, that ſhould tend to break the ſpirit of any part of the Britiſh nation; to bow them to an abject unconditional ſubmiſſion to any power whatſoever; to annihilate their liberties; and to ſubdue them to ſervile principles and paſſive habits, by the mere force of foreign arms; becauſe, admitting the exceſſes and abuſes which have happened, we muſt reſpect the ſpirit and principles operating in thoſe commotions. Our wiſh is to regulate, not to deſtroy, for the differing in ſome circumſtances: thoſe very principles evidently bear ſo exact an analogy with thoſe which ſupport the moſt valuable part of our conſtitution, that it is impoſſible, with any appearance of juſtice, to think of wholly extirpating them by the ſword in any part of his Majeſty's dominions, without admitting conſequences from eſtabliſhed precedents, the moſt dangerous to the liberties of this kingdom."

The Duke of Mancheſter took a review of every part of the King's ſpeech, but dwelt particularly on the paſſage which mentions the pacific aſſurances of all the European powers, and yet of putting this country into ſo inſtantaneous a ſtate of defence. With reſpect to the aſſurances of the court of France and Spain, he ſaid they were but little to be depended on; that the former had actually furniſhed the provincials with arms and ammunition, which were embarked openly on board an American veſſel the other day at Havre-de-Grace, in the ſight of one of his particular friends; — that a fleet of ten ſail of the line with 11,000 forces had lately ſailed from Cadiz, the deſtination of which he called upon adminiſtration to explain; — that we were bound by treaty to defend Portugal, who had made no ſmall ſacrifices to us; — that Portugal had at our requeſt forbidden American veſſels from entering any of her ports; — but had France or Spain done ſo, notwithſtanding our repeated requiſitions? No. — What then was the natural conſequence to be apprehended? — That a war with the houſe of Bourbon was inevitable, and that the diſtracted ſtate in which the affairs of this country appeared at preſent, threatened no leſs than its total ruin.

Lord Mount-Stuart contended for the propriety of the addreſs; painted the ingratitude of the Americans in the ſtrongeſt colours, for whom he ſaid this country had laſt war ſacrificed the blood of her firſt families; nay, he feared, had ſo far exhauſted her wealth, that he doubted whether ſhe would ever recover herſelf. — He ſaid, the right of taxation was no longer the queſtion: the maſk was thrown off; and independency, their ſecret and ſole view, was now impudently avowed and publiſhed: he conceived, however, that this libel on all government was not declared with the free conſent of the people, but by the artful inſinuations of Hancock and Adams, thoſe Oliverian relics, who had tainted the minds of theſe his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, and led them, as it were, involuntarily, into all the horrors of the preſent unnatural rebellion.

The Duke of Richmond entered into the debate with great calmneſs of temper. After a ſurvey of the melancholy proſpect ariſing from the fatal ſeparation between this country and America, which he deemed now for ever ſevered from the Britiſh empire, he attributed the whole ſcene of American calamities to the fatal conduct of an adminiſtration,

who, refuſing to liſten to the prayers of the colonies, after the idea of taxation had been formally given up by the repeal of various acts of parliament, were obſtinately determined to keep up the ſemblance of taxation, by the obnoxious and pitiful three-penny duty on tea; — that ſucceeding acts had compelled them to reſiſtance; ſince, agreeable to Mr Gibbon's obſervation on the primitive Chriſtians, "they were thus driven from the "protection of the law."— With regard to that part of his Majeſty's ſpeech which ſays, "that his deſire is to reſtore to them the bleſſings of law and liberty, equally enjoyed by every Britiſh ſubject," &c. his Grace wondered any miniſter would be daring enough to put ſuch a ſentence in the mouth of his ſovereign. Did the natives of Ireland enjoy the ſame privileges with Engliſhmen? Circumſcribed and cramped by the act of navigation, they, as well as the Americans, were cut off as it were from the common privileges of the empire; and therefore how are they to enjoy, equally with Engliſhmen, the bleſſings of law and liberty? So far, however, from the Americans deeming that as a motive inducing them to declare themſelves independent ſtates, they had not even mentioned it in the long catalogue of grievances which they enumerate as the real cauſe of that effect. — He aſcribed the preſent tottering ſtate of the conſtitution of this country, to that bribery and corruption which poiſoned the ſenate: adding, that the welfare of it could only depend now on his Majeſty's forbearance. — His Grace paid a genteel compliment to Generals Howe and Carleton, whom he ſaid he perſonally knew and honoured; but he aſſerted, that they would be more happy, and derive greater honour, from effecting peace with America by negotiation, than by the ſword; adding, that every provincial that was ſlain, was a loſs to the general ſtate; and that the harder the terms were into which they were now forced, ſo much more would that tend to a future revolt, when either their own inclination, or the ſolicitations of a foreign power, ſhould prompt them to it.—He next touched on the ſtate of defence which his Majeſty mentions as neceſſary to put this country into; and called upon adminiſtration to anſwer, whether this kingdom could be ſaid to be in a proper ſtate of defence, when the principal part of its force was on the other ſide the Atlantic?—The Duke concluded with this obſervation, That if there was a poſſibility of a re-union of the two countries, he could even deſire to ſee it effected, though parliament were under the neceſſity of acknowledging the independency of the colonies.

This called up Lord Sandwich. He ſaid, he ſaw no probability of a rupture with any foreign power; but the reaſon we truſted to aſſurances laſt year was, they were given when no armaments were making, whereas now the French and Spaniards were arming; therefore it became the guardians of this country to arm alſo, and to ſhew the powers of Europe that we are in a ſtate of defence againſt any attack, however improbable, that might be made upon us by any foreign power. His Lordſhip ſaid, he had begun to make our naval force formidable long before the preſs: that the greateſt part of the defenſive force of this country was by no means on the other ſide the Atlantic; there being no more than 15,000 ſeamen, marines included, on that ſervice, and only two line-of-battle ſhips; that, at home, we had the largeſt fleet in the whole world, and in the beſt condition; that the defence of this iſland depended upon its fleet, which he ſaid he would venture to aſſure the Houſe was at preſent every way ſuperior to thoſe fitting out by France and Spain. He diſſented from the Duke of Richmond, where he mentioned, "a reconciliation with America, even upon the grounds of admitting their independency;" obſerving, that he was happy in being the firſt in that houſe (and he begged it might be remembered) who oppoſed, and avowed ever to oppoſe with all his might, a doctrine in every reſpect ſo diſgraceful to the honour and intereſt of the mother-country; — ſeriouſly declaring, that he thought, for the honour of this country, every drop of blood, and every ſhilling, ought to be parted with, to force the Americans to ſubmit to the ſupreme authority of the crown and of the parliament, otherwiſe we ſhould indeed be a contemptible, undone people.

The Duke of Grafton lamented the fate of G. Britain, on the brink of ruin; recommended an adjournment, and to go into the ſtate of the nation at large, previous to the addreſs. He conſidered us as an undone people if this was delayed an hour; and aſked, if any man would aſſure us, that, two months hence, France,

France, Spain, and America, would not be entered into a ſtrict alliance, offenſive and defenſive?

Lord Shelburne ſtated matters in a more mortifying point of view for Great Britain than any other ſpeaker. His Lordſhip ſaid, the Noble Lords for the addreſs were going to thank the King upon falſe principles, the facts (on which they were to ground the addreſs) in the ſpeech not being ſtrictly true. He denied, particularly, that the meaſures purſued by the miniſtry would produce unanimity: the contrary was apparent; for the Lord Mayor refuſed to encourage the preſſing of ſeamen, which ſhewed the war was unpopular; whereas, if it were a war with France or Spain, he would be pulled out of the manſion-houſe if he did not back the warrants. He denied the pacific intentions of the powers of Europe; ſaid, he would not be ſurpriſed if this kingdom became a province to ſome foreign power ſoon, if peace be not made with America. His Lordſhip aſked, what frigates we had at home? he always underſtood frigates were neceſſary to protect our trade, to cruiſe after privateers, and other ſervices, for which line-of-battle ſhips are unfit. And where were we to find men? 15,000 ſeamen are in the King's ſervice in North America, and to ſupply us with 13,000 here, is a deduction of 28,000 ſeamen from our naval force. It could not be imagined Spain would trump up an old quarrel with Portugal, on a diſpute of nine years ſtanding, at this criſis, but as knowing that Great Britain muſt protect her old ally, and they be involved in a war; that England and Ireland defenceleſs, were temptations fleſh and blood could not reſiſt

Lord Weymouth aſſured the Houſe officially, that adminiſtration were under no apprehenſions of a war with any European power; —that the anſwer of France was, ſhe was only improving her marine; that it was however thought adviſeable for us to be on our guard, leſt our want of activity might induce any foreign ſtate to think the powers of this country were totally exhauſting in the American diſpute, and therefore ſet us down as an eaſy conqueſt. He acquitted government of the leaſt criminality, on account of not arming in time; obſerving, that it was cuſtomary to get ſhips ready before they preſſed men to put into them; that thoſe had been preparing, with the utmoſt diligence, for many months paſt; and rejoiced to find, that the operations of government could be carried on with ſo much ſecrecy as not to reach even the ears of his Lordſhip.

The Duke of Richmond having called for a particular ſtate of the navy, which Lord Sandwich refuſed, as highly improper, becauſe any door-keeper, or other ſtranger, might ſend it abroad; his Grace declared the nation undone, the moment the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty ſhould be aſhamed to declare it, when called for. This occaſioned ſome warmth. Order was called. Lord Shelburne ſupported the Duke of Richmond; and Lord Sandwich ſaid, he would give ſuch intelligence to the Houſe when called for, but not to any individual Lord.

The Earl of Briſtol now roſe, and, as an able and experienced ſeaman, gave a moſt ſatisfactory and conſolatory account of our naval ſtrength. He ſaid we ſhould have forty ſail of the line to put to ſea by February, if the Lord Mayor did not prevent mens going to ſea, by any contrivance; but he did not think it in his power, though on the night of the preſs thirty or forty coaches of ſeamen had been ſent out of town; but he defied him, and all the Lord Mayors whatever, to prevent his getting ſeamen: He loved his country and his profeſſion, and, while he had legs to ſtand on, he would ſerve her againſt all the King's enemies, in his preſent capacity, and no other.

The queſtion for the amendment being put at ten o'clock at night, there appeared for the amendment, Contents, 26; Non-contents 82, and Proxes 9, in all 91. The addreſs was of courſe agreed to by a majority of 65, more than three to one.

In a day or two after, the amendment was entred by way of proteſt. Signed, *Mancheſter. Richmond. Portland. Fitzwilliam. King. Scarborough. Abingdon. Ponſonby. Effingham. De Ferrers. Craven. Rockingham.*

House of Commons, Oct. 31.

When the Speaker returned from attending the King in the Houſe of Peers, the ſpeech was read. Then Mr Neville roſe, and moved for an humble addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty, as uſual. The ſubſtance of the addreſs was read; and the motion for preſenting it was ſeconded by Mr Hatton.

Lord John Cavendiſh then roſe, and oppoſed

oppoſed the motion, recapitulating the old grounds of oppoſition on the American ſubject, cenſuring the war itſelf as unjuſt, and the conduct of it as ineffectual, barbarous, and inhuman. After dwelling ſome time on the diſagreeable ſide of the picture, his Lordſhip produced an amendment; which was read; and, except the introduction, was a new addreſs. It chiefly turned upon a cenſure of the miniſtry, a deſire that his Majeſty would order an inquiry into their conduct, and, after very circumſtantially arguing upon the evil advice which had been given his Majeſty, begging that the ſucceſs of the war might be uſed moderately and prudently.

Gov. Johnſton arraigned the conduct of adminiſtration, not only blaming them for commencing the war, but endeavouring to prove, that they had as yet had no ſucceſs; that the affair of Long iſland was no matter of triumph, as that iſland was a mere out-poſt to New York, as New York was an out-poſt to America; and that it would have been wrong for the provincials to have attempted to maintain it. The Governor paid Gen. Howe and his brother very great compliments on their manœuvres in the capture of the iſland.

The Governor complained of the defenceleſs ſtate of the kingdom, and urged the danger of an immediate war with France and Spain. The miniſter's ſpeech, which they had juſt heard, he declared to be a compound of—hypocriſy. It talked of peace, at the moment when not only all Europe, but this kingdom, gave the moſt evident appearances of preparation for war. That part of it which talked of giving the Americans law and liberty, he conceived to be a mere turn of wit and humour, which would not bear a ſerious interpretation.

The Governor ſpoke loudly of the falſehood of France, and the little reliance that was to be put on her profeſſions; inſtancing a circumſtance which happened while Cardinal Mazarine was miniſter, when the Portugueſe and Spaniards were at war together, and the latter had received repeated aſſurances of the pacific intentions of France, although that kingdom had actually lent Portugal troops, cloathed them, paid them, and officered them.

The Governor ſaid, he was far from being pleaſed with the Americans for their declarations in favour of independency, but he ſaw clearly that they were driven to the meaſure by our vigorous proſecution of them. We had hired foreign troops to fight againſt them, and they had no other way of putting themſelves on a footing with us, than by throwing off the yoke, declaring themſelves independent, and inviting foreign aid to defend them.

The mode of their declaring for independency was to be ſure in ſome meaſure indefenſible.

After having condemned the miniſtry, and painted the ſpeech as ill-timed and fallacious, the Governor gave his aſſent to the amendment.

Mr Wombwell ſpoke much in favour of government; and deſcribed the Americans as a cowardly banditti, who talked loudly, and ran ſpeedily when faced by men of courage. He diſſented from the amendment.

Mr Wilkes condemned the preſent war as one of the moſt unnatural and unjuſt that time had ever produced; and agreed to the amendment.

Mr Thomas Townſend entered on the ſubject with his uſual warmth, pronouncing the addreſs a farrago of deceit and hypocriſy. He ſaid, we were on the point of a war with France, and were altogether in a defenceleſs ſtate; that our army in England, and our army in Ireland, were contemptibly weak in point of numbers; that the ſerviceable part of our fleet, the frigates and ſmall ſhips, were all on the coaſt of America; and therefore, if we were attacked, we were in a deplorable ſituation.

He attacked the treaſury-bench with great aſperity; and obſerving, that Lord North had quitted the houſe, he took occaſion to obſerve, that parliament was now treated by the miniſter with the utmoſt contempt; that the firſt man in office conſidered a debate on the moſt ſerious and important ſubject, as a matter unworthy his conſideration, and was better pleaſed in cloſeting a member in the morning, or whiſpering with a friend in the lobby in the evening, than in attending his parliamentary duty.

He ſaid, that miniſtry had been moſt illiberal in encouraging their dependents in aſperſing the officers who conducted the attack on Sullivan's iſland; and after ſpeaking much in favour of Sir Peter Parker, he ſaid, that Gen. Clinton was the officer who had moſt reaſon to clear himſelf; for that he was informed,

that

that general was himſelf nineteen days trying the ford, and that at laſt it turned out, he could not in all that time diſcover whether the ford was eighteen inches or ſeven feet deep. [431.]

Speaking of the capture of Long iſland, he deſcribed the turning of the flank of an enemy's army as an ordinary military manœuvre, known to every man qualified in the art of war; and ſpoke of the ſlaughter of the provincials in cold blood, as an act of the moſt ſavage barbarity.

Seeing Lord North come back to his ſeat, he returned to his attack on the treaſury-bench; and ſaid, it had ever been the plan of the members who filled that ſeat, to conceal, as much as poſſible, intelligence from parliament; that they kept that Houſe continually in the dark; that even on that day, when it was uſual for the Houſe to conſider it as a day of inquiry, and when it was expected that the miniſter ſhould give ſome ſatisfaction on ſuch queſtions as the members might think it neceſſary to put to him, the firſt man in office had, with the utmoſt careleſſneſs, walked out of the houſe, and, (as he till that moment imagined), being certain of a majority, had left the buſineſs of the nation to his clerks, ſuppoſing they had only to count and report the numbers. Mr Townſend concluded with giving his aſſent to the amendment.

Lord North immediately roſe; and ſaid, he thought himſelf called on to ſay a few words; and that he choſe to ſpeak in that part of the debate, for fear the Hon. Houſe, if he ſpoke half an hour later, ſhould forget the cauſe of his ſpeaking; and for fear that the world ſhould be told in an epigram, or a paragraph, that, in a debate on the moſt important ſubject that perhaps ever would occur in that houſe, a debate which might poſſibly laſt fourteen hours, he had been abſent ten minutes. He ſaid, as a ſpeaker, he might poſſibly be very deficient; in other reſpects he might alſo be found deficient; but in point of attention to that Houſe in general, and every individual member, he truſted no gentleman could charge him with neglect. This was the firſt time he ever knew, that the particular behaviour of a member was an object worthy animadverſion, or that it was of any importance whether a gentleman went once to the door, or once returned to his ſeat, in the courſe of a long debate. As, however, the laſt ſpeaker had pictured his leaving his ſeat as a matter of infinite importance, he would trouble the Houſe ſo far as to ſtate to them why he left his ſeat.—He had within the laſt hour received a letter, the ſubject of which required immediate attention, and, as it would admit of no delay, he went out to anſwer it. The moment he had given the reply, he returned to his ſeat; and the whole time he had left the houſe he found amounted to ten minutes.—This he declared was the very great crime he had perpetrated: this was the foundation of the learned and ingenious argument of the laſt ſpeaker. He truſted, however, that every gentleman preſent would acknowledge, that no member of that Houſe was longer in his place — he meant only his *place* in parliament — [This created a loud laugh],—or ſat with greater patience during a debate, than he did.

Having cleared himſelf from the charge of diſreſpect to the Houſe, his Lordſhip ſaid, he was ſo far from deſiring to conceal information from parliament, that he was always ready to give every information that could be given with ſafety. He repeated the words, "with ſafety," becauſe he appealed to the Houſe, whether the laying the letters government received, at large, before parliament, with the names of the writers, and the full contents, had not been attended with manifeſt inconvenience. That with regard to the queſtions which had now been agitated, he wiſhed to give the moſt explicit anſwer. His Majeſty, in the ſpeech, ſaid, he had the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of the pacific intentions of France and Spain, and yet he thought it neceſſary to prepare himſelf againſt a ſudden attack. The aſſertion was founded on fact. It was true, that Spain and Portugal had been for the laſt year on the point of differing about the frontiers of the Brazils, and that his Majeſty had interpoſed as a mediator, and endeavoured to accommodate the diſpute between the two powers; that his mediation promiſed a happy accommodation; and, in all probability, the diſpute would terminate amicably. It was alſo true, that France had been for ſome time buſy in warlike preparations, and that ſhe was now fitting out a ſmall armament: he called it a ſmall one, as he was well informed it conſiſted only of ſix ſhips of the line and four frigates. From the preſent aſſurances of the court of France, and thoſe

aſſurances

aſſurances were as ſtrong as words could make them, that kingdom had no deſign to moleſt England. To prepare for the worſt, however, his Majeſty had thought it right to be able to cope with any enemy.—It had been ſaid, that our frigates were all abroad: the aſſertion went too far; many were with Lord Howe, but ſeveral were at home, and ſeveral were now building; and it was well known frigates were ſooner built than larger ſhipping. We had twenty-three guard-ſhips, who were partly manned, and twelve more ſhips of the line ready for ſea, all but the manning; and that would, his Lordſhip doubted not, be ſoon effected. In fact, all our large ſhips were at home but two or three.

His Lordſhip declared, he verily believed France had not any intention of diſturbing us; but he begged it to be underſtood, that he ſpoke only as to the preſent time. He was no prophet, and therefore he made no pretenſions to a knowledge of futurity.

His Lordſhip obſerved, that an Hon. Gentleman had declared one part of his Majeſty's ſpeech was certainly deſigned as a ſtroke of humour, as the ſentence could not poſſibly carry a ſerious meaning. He begged to read the ſentence. The words of it were, "My deſire is to reſtore to them the bleſſings of law and liberty." This his Lordſhip humbly conceived was perfectly intelligible, and as ſound logic as the Engliſh language could convey. Law and Liberty were undoubtedly fled from America; this was the land of law and liberty. He thanked God the preſent debate proved it; proved, that liberty of ſpeech, that freedom of thought, that freedom of action, exiſted here; and he begged to tell the gentlemen who had in the courſe of the debate thrown out ſo many ſevere reflections on adminiſtration, that it was well for them they were not in America, and had not uſed the ſame expreſſions againſt the congreſs. They would then have found the difference of the two countries; they would have found, that both law and liberty were baniſhed from America. His Lordſhip declared, he applauded the ſpirit of inquiry which actuated the gentlemen who thought differently from adminiſtration: and, although he was in conſequence the frequent object of their attack, he wiſhed it might continue.

His Lordſhip denied that our troops, or thoſe employed by us, had maſſacred any of the rebels in cold blood; and particularly cleared the Heſſians from the aſperſion, proving, that 450 of the priſoners were taken by the Heſſians. His Lordſhip ſaid, that in the heat of battle ſome of the rebels might firſt fire, then run, and cry out *Quarter*; that ſome of theſe might poſſibly have been put to the bayonet: but, he conceived, no man would throw out a general cenſure on account of a particular accident.

After having ſpoke with great fervour and plainneſs to every part of the debate in which he recollected that the miniſter had been called upon, his Lordſhip begged pardon of the Houſe for having taken up ſo much of their time about himſelf. He ſaid, he rejected the amendment, as it tended to deſire his Majeſty to ſet on foot an endleſs and ill-timed inquiry, to procraſtinate events which in all probability would ſoon be produced, and to render fruitleſs every operation which had taken place. He concluded with declaring, that it had ever been his wiſh, and that of every other ſervant of the King, to bring matters to as early a concluſion, and with as little bloodſhed as poſſible; to uſe the preſent ſucceſſes, and the victory, if it was gained, with prudence and moderation, and rather as a means of cementing a laſting union and amity, than as objects of triumph, or inſtruments for forging the chains of ſlavery, and excuſes for tyranny and oppreſſion.

Col. Barré ſaid, the Hon. Gentleman [Mr Townſend] was wrong in ſtating, that the Noble Lord did not pay ſufficient attention to the Houſe: That the Noble Lord certainly did very regularly attend, and was in general ready to anſwer the queſtions put to him: that he anſwered them ſatisfactorily, he would not ſay; but he generally anſwered them. There was one queſtion, however, which he wiſhed him to anſwer; and that was, "What powers were General and Lord Howe inveſted with, as his Majeſty's Commmiſſioners, to treat with America?"

Lord North immediately ſaid, that their commiſſion had lately been publiſhed, and that nothing relative to the buſineſs had been concealed.

Col. Barré again roſe, &c.

[*To be continued.*]

To

To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE Italians are generally believed to have been the firſt, who, after the revival of letters, gave ſpecimens of a true poetical genius: and it is certain, that in the age of Dante and Petrarque, no other nation could furniſh a contemporary writer to emulate either the force and ſublimity of the one, or the elegance and pathetic tenderneſs of the other. But they are miſtaken who attribute the revival of Poetry to thoſe illuſtrious bards. The beſt of the Italian authors, and thoſe great geniuſes themſelves, confeſs, that they were but imitators, and that the Poets of Provence, to whom they looked back as to the writers of a former age, were their maſters and models. Pietro Bembo, Sperone, and Equicola, affirm, that the Troubadours of Provence [xxxvii. 37.] firſt inſpired the Italians with the taſte of Poetry; and Petrarque, in his *Trionfo d'Amore*, has recorded the names of a great many of the Poets of that country; omitting, as he ſays, to mention a thouſand others, whoſe works he had read ——— *e a cui la lingua*
Lancia e ſpada fu ſempre e ſcudo e elmo;
intimating, that being men of birth, and following the profeſſion of arms, they were no leſs remarkable for their heroic deeds than their poetical genius.

The removal of the Papal ſeat from Rome to Avignon, firſt introduced the Italians to an acquaintance with the compoſitions of the bards of Provence. At that time aroſe Dante and Petrarque: but many ages before that, under the old Counts of Provence, the *Troubadours*, ſo called from their inventive genius, were in high eſteem and reputation. Count Raymond Beranger, who married Richilda, niece of the Emperor Frederick I. having entertained that prince, while in Provence, with ſeveral pieces of the poetry of the country, they were ſo much to his taſte that he compoſed an epigram in that dialect, in which, enumerating what each country had moſt worthy of admiration he ranks the Provençal Poetry above that of all other nations. —— The epigram is curious, as giving a ſpecimen of the language.

Plas mi Cavalier Francés
Et la donna Catalana,
Et l'ouvrar del Ginoès
E la cour Caſtellana,
Lu cantar Provençales.

The ſtyle of the compoſitions of the *Troubadours* was very various. They were the firſt inventors of the Sonnet, which afterwards became ſo much in vogue with the Italians. Long after the extinction of the Provençal Poetry, the French Poets produced volumes of ſonnets in imitation of the Italians. This taſte prevailed from the time of Francis I. to that of Lewis XIII. The ſonnets of Ronſard, Du Bellay, Jodelle, and Baif, were thought by their countrymen to equal, if not to exceed thoſe of Petrarque. But no unprejudiced critic will be of that opinion: for although thoſe poets, particularly Ronſard, have ſomewhat of the tenderneſs of Petrarque; yet they have refined upon his quaintneſs, and fall infinitely ſhort in harmony of numbers. After the age of thoſe I have juſt now mentioned, our Engliſh poets caught the infection, and ſtrove to imitate the Italian ſonnet, with as little ſucceſs as the French had done. The ſonnets of Spenſer, of Drayton, and Ben Johnſon, are the worſt of their compoſitions. A Scotch bard, in the reign of Charles I. William Drummond of Hawthornden, though far inferior to his model Petrarque, is yet ſuperior to all who have written ſonnets in Engliſh. That ſpecies of compoſition, at leaſt the faſhion of compoſing volumes of ſonnets, is now deſervedly exploded.

The Poets of Provence compoſed likewiſe Paſtorals, Ballads, and *Syrventes*, or Paſquinades, in which they ſatirized both their civil and eccleſiaſtical governors. But the compoſitions in which they moſt excelled, were extemporedialogues, chiefly on the ſubject of love. Theſe were conteſts of ſkill, in which two bards ſtrove for the ſuperiority, before judges, who pronounced ſentence likewiſe in verſe. Theſe Poetical conteſts they called *Tenſons*. This ſingular faculty of extempore compoſition, which ſeems to have been common to the ancient bards of moſt nations, is yet kept alive in the Italian *improviſatori*, and in ſome degree among the Spaniſh peaſants.

Jean de Notre Dame of Aix, in a diſcourſe upon the poetry of Provence, has reckoned up to the number of ſeventy-ſix bards or *Troubadours* who had compoſed *Tenſons* and *Syrventes*. Among theſe are the names of Emperors, Princes, and other illuſtrious men; Frederick I. Emperor of Germany, a King of Arragon; Beranger Count of Provence; and what is pretty remarkable, Richard Coeur de

Lion, King of England. This laſt prince, whoſe beſt character was that of a true knight errant, poſſeſſed in a high degree every elegant as well as manly accompliſhment. He was the moſt intrepid cavalier, the handſomeſt perſon, the greateſt orator, and the beſt poet, of his time. But his love of glory was ſtronger than his love for his ſubjects: In the ſpace of ten years which he reigned he was but eight months in England. During a fifteen months captivity in Germany, he beguiled his hours of ſolitude in compoſing verſes, and ſinging. To this laſt talent it is ſaid he was indebted for his delivery from perpetual impriſonment. An Engliſh traveller walking beneath the windows of the caſtle where Richard was confined, and amuſing himſelf with ſinging a part of a catch or canon, was ſurpriſed to hear a voice from the windows, which ſung a counterpart to the ſong in the ſame Engliſh words. On looking upwards, the traveller eſpied the priſoner, and entering into converſation, diſcovered him to be his ſovereign. He returned with haſte to England; and bringing tidings of their prince, of whoſe fate all his ſubjects were ignorant, they immediately purchaſed his releaſe for a large ranſom. This ſtory of Richard, (I have forgot where I have read it), whether true or not, is at leaſt of a piece with the romance of his whole life.

Among the illuſtrious Poets of Provence mentioned by Petrarque in his *Trionfo d'Amore*, is

Gianſre Rudel, ch'uſo la vela e'l remo,
A cercar la ſua morte.

Geoffiey Rudel, who plied the ſail and oar.
To meet his fate upon a foreign ſhore.

The ſtory alluded to in the above couplet, is another inſtance of the romantic ſpirit of the ſame age. Rudel was a celebrated Poet of Provence. Some of his countrymen, on their return from the Cruſades, having filled his ears with the praiſes of a Counteſs of Tripoli, whom they deſcribed as a paragon of perfection, the Poet caught fire from the deſcription, and compoſed many paſſionate ſonnets; which, to his misfortune, were conveyed to his illuſtrious miſtreſs. She was grateful to the bard who had advanced her name and honour, and wrote him ſome kind letters. Theſe were ſo violent in their effects upon this romantic enamorato, that, on the pretence of a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, he undertook a voyage to Tripoli. Falling ſick of a mortal diſtemper on the paſſage, it was propoſed during a violent ſtorm to throw him overboard; but the ſhip came into port before this deſign was put in execution.—The Counteſs hearing of his arrival at Tripoli, came to viſit him in the ſhip; and giving him her fair hand, the emotion was too great for his ſpirits, for in endeavouring to ſpeak, he ſunk down, and expired.

The Provençal Poetry was in great eſteem for ſeveral centuries, but loſt its reputation upon the death of Jane I. Queen of Sicily, and Counteſs of Provence. Her ſucceſſor Lewis I. and his ſon Lewis II. had no reliſh for that art; which, wanting its recompence, gradually declined. Scarce any remnants now ſubſiſt of the works of the *Troubadours*: their memory is preſerved only from ſcattered fragments, and the honourable mention made of them by the Italian Poets, who roſe upon their ruins. —— I am, &c.

SIR,

WHat the late Mr David Hume was, and what were his real principles, have long been the ſubject of warm diſpute. I mean not here to inveſtigate either, but leave him and them to a more unerring Judge. I cannot, however, be altogether ſilent, when your correſpondent from Aberdeen (forgetful of the humane maxim, *De mortuis nil niſi bonum*, and no leſs forgetful of the intereſts of virtue) has attempted to miſlead the young and the thoughtleſs, by impoſing a character no where to be found but in the reveries of his own imagination. [455.]

He tells us, "That Mr Hume's contemporaries beheld in his character the moſt *agreeable contradictions*, the virtues of humanity unſhaken by the moſt abſolute ſcepticiſm, the moral duties of this life flouriſhing under a total diſregard of any other, and even the graces and temper of a Chriſtian in a ſpeculative enemy to the Chriſtian faith."

In what light thoſe who revere Mr Hume's memory moſt, will view this ludicrous deſcription of their deceaſed friend, to give it no worſe epithet, is not mine to ſay; but, doubtleſs, contradictions more glaring, more repugnant to common ſenſe and univerſal experience, and ſo diametrically oppoſite to divine revelation, cannot well be ſupported. The graces and temper of the Chriſtian, without the faith of a Chriſtian; ſcepticiſm humanizing the heart; unbelief working

by

by love; infidelity ſhewing itſelf by good works; the duties of a preſent life flouriſhing by denying a life to come; the ſpirit reſigned and willing to die, from the exalted hopes of going down to the duſt with the beaſt that periſheth. Such are the conradictions, the agreeable, the moſt agreeable contradictions, which your correſpondent beheld in Mr Hume.

Whether this character, equally injurious to the memory of Mr Hume and to mankind, comes from one of his miſtaken friends, or from a diſguiſed enemy, may be a queſtion: but ſure I am, the pen of a Swift, or the pencil of a Hogarth, could not have exhibited the object of ſatire in a more ridiculous, heterogeneous light; the *chief of Infidels*, the *beſt of Chriſtians*.

In ſhort, Sir, if this gentleman does not mean, under the maſk of friendſhip, to inſult the aſhes of the dead, it ſeems prudent to ſuffer his friend to reſt in the grave, crowned with the laurels which, as an hiſtorian and philoſopher, his works entitle him to, without attempting a monument ſacred to ſcepticiſm and infidelity, or to perſuade the world, upon his *ipſe dixit*, that abſolute ſcepticiſm has no influence in weakening the ties of humanity; that morality can flouriſh in its full extent, where a ſtate of retribution, and all beyond the grave, is diſregarded as idle dreams; and that even the graces and temper of a Chriſtian may reſide in the heart, and influence the life, of one to whom Chriſtianity itſelf is a mere fable. What a group of agreeable abſurdities! how many beautiful impoſſibilities have we here! We have indeed heard of "the form of godlineſs without the power;" but your correſpondent has the honour of finding out a character entirely new, the power of godlineſs without the form.

It would be an unpardonable treſpaſs on your readers patience, to dwell longer upon ſelf-evident contradictions; nor ſhall I further occupy your uſeful paper than to ſet before them the following beautiful lines of a celebrated poet*, which place the unbeliever and his principles in a light no leſs genuine than ſtriking, ſufficient one would imagine to ſtagger infidelity itſelf.

What then is unbelief? 'Tis an exploit;
A ſtrenuous enterpriſe. To gain it, man
Muſt burſt thro' every bar of common ſenſe,
Of common ſhame, magnanimouſly wrong.
And what rewards the ſturdy combatant?
His prize, repentance; infamy, his crown.
Faith in the future wanting, is, at leaſt
In embryo, every weakneſs every guilt;
And ſtrong temptation ripens it to birth.
If this life's gain invites him to the deed,
Why not his country ſold, his father ſlain?
Has Virtue charms?—I grant her heav'nly fair;
But, if unportion'd; all will Int'reſt wed;
Tho' that our admiration, this our choice.
The virtues grow on immortality;
That reſt deſtroy'd, they wither and expire.
A Deity believ'd will nought avail:
Rewards and puniſhments make God ador'd;
And hopes and fears give Conſcience all her power:
As in the dying parent dies the child,
Virtue with Immortality expires.
Nature's firſt wiſh is endleſs happineſs;
Annihilation is an after thought,
A monſtrous wiſh, unborn till Virtue dies.
And oh! what depth of horror lies inclos'd?
For non exiſtence no man ever wiſh'd,
But firſt he wiſh'd the Deity deſtroy'd.

AN EDINBURGH CORRESPONDENT.

London Chronicle, Nov. 25.

* Night thoughts, night 7. [vi. 562.]

SIR, *Nov. 26. 1776.*

HAving long been perſuaded of the efficacy of a certain eaſy and practicable method of preſerving ſhips from fire, and obſerving juſt now in the news-papers, that the ingenious Mr Hartley [504.] propoſes to enter upon ſomething of this kind, I think it proper upon this occaſion to publiſh the notions I have entertained upon the ſubject. Theſe are contained in the following paper; eight printed copies of which were, on the 2d of January this year, tranſmitted to London, and ſubmitted to ſome gentlemen of eminence in the naval department. Although from their ſilence it would appear that they have not approved of the project, yet it is by no means intended by the preſent more general publication to ſhew any diſreſpect to their opinions. All that is meant is, that if at the long-run this method ſhould come into practice, the reputation ariſing from it may be properly aſcertained.

A Propoſal for effectually ſecuring Ships from being deſtroyed by Fire, founded upon experiment, &c. by ———

Jan. 2. 1776.

THE method here propoſed is in its nature extremly ſimple; and, conſidering the great importance of the end in view, it may be thought remarkable, that the merits of ſo obvious and ſo promiſing an expedient have remained hitherto neglected. But few improvements are made to which

the like obſervations may not be applied; and the excellence of many improvements depends often upon that character of ſimplicity which they are found to poſſeſs.

In caſes of fire at ſea, the criticalneſs of the ſituation is often heightened by that ſudden tumult, infatuation, and deſpair, which univerſally prevails in the ſhip. If any operations be conducted to avert the impending deſtruction, the aim is, to ſubdue the flames where they rage with the greateſt violence. Though, in ſo diſmal an extremity, it is indeed natural to perſevere in making attempts where the danger threatens moſt; yet there are grounds for thinking, that this method, if perſiſted in for too long a time, muſt in the end prove fatal.

It is well known, that fire and flame cannot ſubſiſt without a quick and perpetual ſucceſſion of common air. For after any portion of air has once been ſubſervient to the burning of bodies, it is immediately diſqualified for the like purpoſe, by being deprived of that principle upon which inflammation entirely depends. This fact is very familiar; and in order in the preſent caſe to turn it to advantage, it ought to be recommended to the ſhip's company, to betake themſelves to the deck, and as ſoon as poſſible to ſhut the hatches and other communications, that ſo the fire within may become its own deſtroyer.

One particular advantage of this method would be, that the greater progreſs the flames had made, the ſooner they would be extinguiſhed by the rapid conſumption of the confined air. And again, when in this calm and deliberate manner the fire has been ſo far got under command, the communcations ſome hours after may be opened, ſo as to admitt an application of water in the common way, which would be now both ſafe and effectual.

That fire ſhould be thus directed to prey upon itſelf, is a thing which will appear reaſonable to every one who has duly conſidered the nature of inflammation, and how completely this depends upon the acceſs of freſh air.

It will perhaps be objected, That the conſtruction of many ſhips does not admit of that degree of cloſeneſs which is here required. But to this it may be anſwered, That an exact confinement of the air would by no means be neceſſary. This and other particulars have been made at leaſt extremly probable, by ſome experiments made in a ſmall way, and contrived to be ſimilar to a ſhip on fire.

From ſome of theſe experiments it appears, that a very cloſe confinement, not only almoſt inſtantly puts out a large volume of flame, but is attended with a very ſpeedy ſuffocation of every thing which was ignited within; and from others, that even when the confinement is far from being complete, the flame very quickly goes out; which is a thing of the laſt moment: and further it appears, that the heat and efficacy of the glowing embers can never, after due ſuffocation, reproduce flame, but ſerve only to occaſion ſmoke from the leſs-ignited parts, until they turn languid, and waſte into aſhes. From one of the experiments, the circulation of freſh air which was admitted, was much greater in proportion than ever can take place by means of any openings of a ſhip that cannot be eaſily commanded: for here the ſituation of an upper and under ſet of holes was ſo contrived, as to favour an ingreſs of freſh air, and a diſcharge of burnt air, upon the common principles of venting.

It is not meant to determine the preciſe analogy betwixt any experiments made in this ſmall way, and the object to which they allude: but if, from what has been ſaid, it ſhall appear that the preſent ſcheme has a probability of ſucceſs, it might be worth while to have a ſet of trials made upon ſome old hulk, properly fitted with combuſtible matter; which would effectually decide its merits one way or other. Here it may be ſuggeſted, that ſuch a trial appears the more neceſſary, as it might be unavailing to recommend or enjoin an expedient of this kind for practice, before its infallibility had been demonſtrated by ſome very direct and formidable-like experiments.

Were theſe to ſucceed, a few ſimple rules of preſervation might be drawn from them, to be applied in the hour of danger, with the requiſite truſt and confidence, in order to ward off a cataſtrophe of all others as yet the moſt dreaded, as from its nature it is the moſt fatal.

From Dr Preſtwick's Treatiſe on Poiſons.

If a room has been painted with white lead, and a veſſel full of water be ſet to ſtand in it for twenty-four hours, the water will contract a moſt poiſonous quality; which, if drank by any animal, will occaſion in them convulſions, and kill them in a few hours.

A ſketch of the cauſe and conſequences of the diſagreement between Louis XVI. and his Queen.

IN France the women think they have an hereditary right to govern; even the miſtreſſes of the kings never gave up that point: no wonder then, if a ſprightly woman of parts and beauty, and a queen too, ſhould think herſelf neglected, if denied this trifling prerogative. But with a king, who was thought moſt likely of all others to give up this point, ſhe has been miſtaken, and her adviſers removed from court. Choiſeul, and ſome other men out of power, in concert with the Queen, had laid a deep ſcheme, not only to put out the Comte de Germain, (a man of great abilities and honour), but alſo by a *coup de main* to overturn the whole court-ſyſtem, and bring about a thorough change of miniſters and meaſures. The Queen commenced the action by propoſing it to the King; but he told her in plain terms, that he had good and able counſellors; that he meant to act in all things for the benefit of his people, (*and this alone is his real object*); and deſired ſhe would mind her own department, and not interfere in matters of ſtate. This brought on ſome very warm altercation. The Queen retired, and became ſoon after very ill. Her phyſicians told his Majeſty, that ſomething hung heavy on her mind; and till that was removed there was no hopes of conquering her diſorder. The King immediately viſited her, took her by the hand, and expreſſed his affection and concern, and his deſire to know what it was that occaſioned her chagrin; when ſhe again touched upon the manœuvure ſhe had ſo much at heart: but the King, with the ſame manly firmneſs, inſiſted upon it, that ſhe never ſhould interfere in matters of ſtate: upon which ſhe indignantly threw his hand out of hers, and the King as indignantly retired. Choiſeul and others of the Queen's private council are baniſhed the court, ſome ſay, ſent to the Baſtile, and the preſent miniſtry ſtand their ground. Never were two tempers more oppoſite than thoſe of the King and Queen of France: He is a grave, quiet man, who avoids being ſeen as much as poſſible; ſhe an animated ſprightly woman, who wiſhes to be ſeen, and to ſee all the world.

Gentleman's Magazine.

AMERICA. [545.]

In our laſt we gave the accounts publiſhed by authority of the King's troops getting poſſeſſion of New York [542.]; we ſhall here give extracts from private accounts.

An officer on board the Phœnix man of war writes thus, from New York, Sept. 16. "Lord Howe and the General have given our ſhip the poſt of honour once more. On the 13th inſt. we paſſed five ſtrong batteries of the enemy, with three more men of war under our command. We loſt but one man; as to our other damage, it was but trifling. On the 15th we covered our troops landing on New-York iſland. In the morning we anchored cloſe to the rebels breaſtworks, and lay within piſtol-ſhot of ſome thouſands of them, intrenched up to their chins. About noon all our troops were ready, and the firſt imbarkation, conſiſting of 4000 grenadiers and light infantry, ſet out from Long iſland in the flat boats, and ſteered towards our ſhips. The rebels and we lay ſix hours looking at one another, without firing a gun, but one, which we fired to make them look up, that we might be able to ſee their heads, and judge of their numbers. Our ſhip, the Orpheus, Carysfort, Roebuck, and Roſe, lay in a line along the ſhore, with all our broadſides ready. The inſtant that the flat boats came near us, we gave the ſignal to clear the way for them, and we began firing on the enemy with eighty-five pieces of cannon from ſix to eighteen pounders, beſides ſwivels in our tops. In three quarters of an hour, not one rebel was to be ſeen within two miles of us, except the miſerable wretches who were either killed in their breaſtworks, or lying dead in the woods, killed by the great ſhot, or by the boughs of the trees. The whole army and navy ſay, they never heard ſo briſk a cannonading. By ſun-ſet all our troops, with ſome of their artillery, were landed, without the loſs of one man on our ſide. This is the third time we have landed them in the ſame manner. The rebels, who were in the intrenchments, almoſt all threw down their arms, with their knapſacks, cloaths, and even their ſhoes, that they might run the faſter from our ſhot, which was ſufficient to make better men run, to tell the honeſt truth."

"Gen. Waſhington, after the landing

ing on New-York-iſland, narrowly eſcaped being made priſoner. He left Mr Apthorpe's houſe at Bloomingdale a few minutes only before the Britiſh light infantry entered it."

"Nothing could exceed the joy of the people in New York on their releaſe from the tyranny of the rebels. They chaired ſome of the King's officers up and down the ſtreets amidſt ſhouts and acclamations. I believe his Majeſty's name was ſcarce ever ſo loudly or affectionately ſhouted, as it was on this and the enſuing day, in the ſtreets of New York."

"*New York, Sept.* 30. On Saturday, the 21ſt inſt. we had a terrible fire in this city, which conſumed about one thouſand houſes, or near a fourth of the whole city. The following is the beſt account we can collect of this melancholy event.

The fire broke out firſt at the moſt ſoutherly part of the city, near Whitehall, and was diſcovered between twelve and one o'clock in the morning, the wind blowing freſh from the ſouth, and the weather exceedingly dry. The rebel-army having carried off all the bells of the city, the alarm could not be ſpeedily communicated; and very few of the citizens were in town, moſt of them being driven out by the calamities of war, and ſeveral of the firſt rank ſent priſoners to New England, and other parts. A few minutes after the fire was diſcovered at Whitehall, it was obſerved to break out in five or ſix other places at a conſiderable diſtance.

In this dreadful ſituation, when the whole city was threatened with deſtruction, Maj.-Gen. Robertſon, who had the chief command, ſent immediately for two regiments that were encamped near the city, placed guards in the ſeveral ſtreets, and took every other precaution that was practicable, to ward off the impending ruin. Lord Howe ordered the boats of the fleet to be manned; and after landing a large number of officers and ſeamen to aſſiſt us, the boats were ſtationed, on each ſide of the city, in the North and Eaſt rivers; and the lines near the royal army were extended acroſs the iſland, as it manifeſtly appeared that the city was deſignedly ſet on fire.

The fire raged with inconceivable violence; and, in its deſtructive progreſs, ſwept away all the buildings between Broad ſtreet and the North river, as far as King's college, a few only excepted. Long before the main fire reached Trinity church, that large, ancient, and venerable edifice was in flames, which baffled every effort to ſuppreſs them. The ſteeple, which was 140 feet high, the upper part of wood, and placed on an elevated ſituation, reſembled a vaſt pyramid of fire, and exhibited a moſt grand and awful ſpectacle. Several women and children periſhed in the fire; their ſhrieks, joined to the roaring of the flames, the craſh of falling houſes, and the wide ſpread ruin which every where appeared, formed a ſcene of horror great beyond deſcription, and which was ſtill heightened by the darkneſs of the night. Beſides Trinity church, the rector's houſe, the charity ſchool, the old Lutheran church, and many other fine buildings were conſumed. St Paul's church and King's college were directly in the line of fire, but ſaved with very great difficulty. After raging about ten hours, the fire was extinguiſhed between ten and eleven o'clock, a. m.

During this complicated ſcene of devaſtation and diſtreſs, at which the moſt ſavage heart might relent, ſeveral perſons were diſcovered with large bundles of matches, dipped in melted roſin and brimſtone, and attempting to ſet fire to the houſes. A New-Englandman, who had a captain's commiſſion under the Continental Congreſs, and in their ſervice, was ſeized, with theſe dreadful implements of ruin: on being ſearched, the ſum of 500 l. was found upon him. Gen. Robertſon reſcued two of thoſe incendiaries from the enraged populace, who had otherwiſe conſigned them to the flames, and reſerved them for the hand of deliberate juſtice. One Wright White, a carpenter, was obſerved to cut the leather buckets which conveyed water; he alſo wounded with a cutlaſs, a woman that was active in handing water. It enraged the ſpectators ſo that they inſtantly hung him up. One of thoſe villains ſet fire to the college; he was, with others, detected in the like crime, and ſecured.

The officers of the army and navy, the ſeamen and ſoldiers, greatly exerted themſelves, often with the utmoſt hazard to themſelves, and ſhewed all that alertneſs and activity for which they are juſtly celebrated on ſuch occaſions. To their vigorous efforts, in pulling down ſuch

ſuch wooden buildings as would conduct the fire, it is owing, under Providence, that the whole city was not conſumed; for the number of inhabitants was ſmall, the pumps and fire-engines were very much out of order. This laſt circumſtance, together with the removal of our bells, the time and place of the fire's breaking out, when the wind was ſouth, the city's being ſet on fire in ſo many different places nearly at the ſame time, ſo many incendiaries being caught in the very fact of ſetting fire to houſes; theſe, to mention no other particulars, clearly evince, beyond the poſſibility of doubt, that this diabolical affair was the reſult of a preconcerted deliberate ſcheme. — Thus the perſons who called themſelves our friends and protectors, were the perpetrators of this atrocious deed, which, in guilt and villany, is not inferior to the gunpowder-plot; whilſt thoſe who were held up as our enemies, were the people who gallantly ſtept forth, at the riſk of their lives, to ſnatch us from deſtruction! Our diſtreſſes were very great indeed before, but this diſaſter has increaſed them tenfold. Many hundreds of families have loſt their all; and are reduced from a ſtate of affluence to the loweſt ebb of want and wretchedneſs, deſtitute of ſhelter, food, or cloathing."

The aforementioned officer on board the Phœnix writes, Sept 25. "About five or ſix rebels were caught ſetting fire to a fine Engliſh church, which was burnt, and the ſoldiers and ſeamen threw them into the flames, where they met their juſt reward: many more ſhared the ſame fate, and above an hundred are put in priſon, who were found with matches and combuſtibles about them, and would not aſſiſt in extinguiſhing the fire. This fire happened on the 21ſt of September: the next day I went through all the town, and I believe their are about 2500 houſes ſtanding, which will be taken good care of; the whole will be ſufficient to accommodate our people for the winter."

Mr James Drewit, on board the Mercury frigate, writes from New York, Sept. 25. "One of the fellows who ſet fire to the town cut a poor woman's arm off for attempting to extinguiſh the fire in her own houſe: A party of ſoldiers coming up, run their bayonets through him, and ſome of the ſeamen hoiſted him up by the heels to a ſign-poſt. On the 22d we hung a man who was ſent as a ſpy by Gen. Waſhington."

"When this place was in flames, [an Enſign writes to his brother in London], a pregnant woman in Broad ſtreet, named *Packnell*, whoſe huſband is in the provincial ſervice, ran ſcreaming into the ſtreet, and attempted to ſtab herſelf; but one of the King's officers remonſtrating to her on the ſin ſhe was going to commit, ſhe threw away a ſmall knife, and ſaid, ſhe would not have attempted ſuch a thing, if her all was not deſtroyed, and ſhe had nothing but miſery before her eyes. The officer aſked her, if ſhe had any money? She replied, ſhe had but a trifle; upon which he generouſly gave her two guineas, and ordered all poſſible care to be taken of her: ſhe was afterwards delivered of a fine girl; and the moſt tender care has been taken of both mother and infant."

William Kingſton writes to his aunt, Mrs Burhall in Thames ſtreet, London, "The virtue of clemency is as conſpicuous in our General as his intrepidity: He has checked the ferocious cruelty ſome of the ſoldiers exerciſed on the provincials. One of them ſtriking an old man for rather too zealouſly expreſſing himſelf in the cauſe of America, and the matter being made known to the General, he cauſed the offender to be brought before him, and told him, that on the next complaint he ſhould receive a thouſand laſhes."

A New-England officer was detected in ſetting fire to ſome of the houſes in New York, and was put to death on the ſpot. In ſearching his pockets his commiſſion was found, and it was ſent to Aberdeen by the ſoldier who detected and killed him. The commiſſion is printed: the words in Italic characters are filled up in writing, thus.

"IN CONGRESS:

The Delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſet's-bay, Rhode iſland, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolinia, and South Carolinia, to *Richard Brown, Eſq;*

WE repoſing eſpecial truſt and confidence in your patriotiſm, valour, conduct, and fidelity, DO, by theſe preſents, conſtitute and appoint you to be *Firſt Lieutenant of the ſecond company of rifle men, whereof Robert Clugage is Captain, in the ſecond regiment of foot, commanded by Colonel William Thompſon*, in the army of the

the United Colonies, raiſed for the defence of the American liberty, and for repelling every hoſtile invaſion thereof. You are therefore carefully and diligently to diſcharge the duty of *Firſt Lieutenant*, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And we do ſtrictly charge and require all officers and ſoldiers under your command, to be obedient to your orders, as *their Firſt Lieutenant*. And you are to obſerve and follow ſuch orders and directions from time to time as you ſhall receive from this or a future Congreſs of the United Colonies, or Committee of Congreſs, for that purpoſe appointed, or Commander in Chief for the time being of the army of the United Colonies, or any other your ſuperior officer, according to the rules and diſcipline of war, in purſuance of the truſt repoſed in you. This commiſſion to continue in force until revoked by this or a future Congreſs.

By order of the Congreſs,
JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

June 25. 1775.

Atteſted,
Charles Thomſon Secr.

"*New York, Sept.* 23. We got in New York ſeveral thouſand barrels of flour, the ſtorehouſes were full of proviſions of all ſorts, and we have every eatable in plenty.—The priſoners ſay, the rebel-army is greatly diſtreſſed by ſickneſs: the deſertions to Gen. Howe are frequent and conſiderable."—"Another letter from an officer to his friend at Aberdeen ſays, "We are little better for any conqueſts we have made yet, as the rebels burn all the grain and provender as they retreat."

"*New York, Sept.* 24. The rebel-army begins to diminiſh. The Connecticut and Maſſachuſet militia are all gone home. The three royal provincial battalians of Gen. de Lancey, Col. Cortland Skinner, and the diſtinguiſhed Colonel late Major Robert Rogers, are nearly completed. The firſt commands on Long iſland. Gen. Preſcott, Col. Philip Skene, and the celebrated engineer, Lt-Col. Campbell, late from the Eaſt Indies, and now of Fraſer's regiment, are daily expected here, in exchange for Lord Stirling, Gen. Sullivan, &c. A general exchange of priſoners, in the army and navy departments, is ſoon to take place."

"*New York, Oct.* 10. On the 8th inſt. 340 rebels, in five flat-bottomed boats, with two pieces of cannon, came down Harlem river, a little paſt four in the morning, and attacked an out-poſt of ours on Montreſor iſland, where there were about 80 men. The Brune frigate, being at anchor near the iſland, fired at the boats in the dark, and, by the firſt ſhot, ſunk one of them full of men; and after a ſhort ſkirmiſh they were beat off the iſland. Their loſs is not exactly known, but they left a major and twenty-two men wounded. Our loſs fell upon the 71ſt regiment, four of which were killed, and ſix wounded. Had it not been for the darkneſs of the morning, in all probability few, if any at all of them, had eſcaped; for the frigate was obliged to ceaſe firing, becauſe ſhe could not diſtinguiſh our people from the enemy. The Brune is crowded with loyaliſts every day making their eſcape from the rebels, and even ſeveral officers, and ſome of them of high rank, who have deſerted from the rebels."

"On the 23d [ſo it is in a letter, dated, New York, Sept. 26. brought by the Lucy tranſport, Capt. Watſon] Gen. Howe left this garriſon 4000 ſtrong, under the command of Gen. Robertſon, and made a feint, as if he intended attacking the rebels at King's-bridge with the main body of his army. Previous meaſures had been taken to embark two ſquadrons, which was ſo privately done, that even the troops who were immediately engaged in the buſineſs knew not their deſtination, till they were landed at Perth-Amboy, which they took without oppoſition, together with 500 priſoners.—Capt. Watſon ſays, the provincials ſent down two fire-ſhips whilſt the fire raged in New York, to burn the fleet; but they were both ſunk by the activity of the captain of the Renown man of war, without any damage."

"*London, Nov.* 15. The King has been graciouſly pleaſed to order 100l. to each of the maſters, and 50l. to each of the men, of the under-mentioned tranſports, who ſo bravely exerted themſelves in their country's cauſe at New York [543, 4.]: Robert Roughead, of the Good Intent; Rickman Fowler, of the Symmetry; John Randall, of the Grand Ducheſs of Ruſſia; Thomas Brown, of the Savile; John Chalmers, of the Mercury; and James Stewart, of the America."

"So vaſt a fleet [ſays another letter from New York] was never ſeen together in this port, or perhaps in all America before. The ſhips are ſtationed up the

the East river or ſound, as far as Turtle bay, and near the town. Some are moored up the North river, others in the bay between Red and Yellow Hook; ſome again off Staten iſland, and ſeveral off Powle's-hook, and towards the Kills. The men of war are moored chiefly up New-York ſound; and make, with the other ſhips, a very magnificent and formidable appearance."

"*From the New-York Gazette of Oct. 7. (printed by authority of Gen. Howe).* His Majeſty's forces are now in poſſeſſion of the city of New York, with all the harbour and ſound of Long and Staten iſlands, and almoſt the whole of New-York iſland; they are alſo in poſſeſſion of Paulus-hook, and command the East river and Connecticut ſound All this has been obtained with very little loſs on the part of the troops; the rebels after the battle, or rather rout, of the 27th of Auguſt, having never dared to face the ſoldiers, but fled every way with the utmoſt precipitation. They quitted works which they had been labouring upon during the whole ſummer, without ſcarce the conflict of a day. The King's forces are in remarkable good health and ſpirits, and ſeemed reſolved to convince the world, that they not only bear the name, but the nature of Britons; and while they fight with their uſual ardour in the cauſe of the King and conſtitution, they know how to treat even ungrateful rebels with pity and humanity. They conſider that many of them are ſeduced and miſled by deſigning men, who, under pretence of patriotiſm, are ſacrificing the intereſt and happineſs of this whole continent to their own ſordid intereſt and ambition. The King's troops have not ſuſtained the loſs of 100 men, while the rebels, by the beſt accounts, cannot have loſt fewer than between 4 and 5000, in killed, wounded, and taken priſoners, to mention nothing of deſerters, who leave them daily."

Amidſt theſe warlike operations, the more deſirable object of reſtoring peace, was not overlooked by the two brothers, as appears by a publication ſoon after getting poſſeſſion of New York, viz.

"By Richard Viſcount Howe, of the kingdom of Ireland, and William Howe, Eſq; General of his Majeſty's Forces in America, the King's Commiſſioners for reſtoring peace to his Majeſty's colonies and plantations in North America, &c.

DECLARATION.

ALTHOUGH the Congreſs, whom the miſguided Americans ſuffer to direct their oppoſition to a re-eſtabliſhment of the conſtitutional government of theſe provinces, have diſavowed every purpoſe of reconciliation, not conſonant with their extravagant and inadmiſſible claim of independency, the King's Commiſſioners think fit to declare, That they are equally deſirous to confer with his Majeſty's well-affected ſubjects, upon the means of reſtoring the public tranquillity, and eſtabliſhing a permanent union with every colony, as a part of the Britiſh empire.

The King being moſt graciouſly pleaſed to direct a reviſion of ſuch of his royal inſtructions as may be conſtrued to lay an improper reſtraint upon the freedom of legiſlation in any of his colonies, and to concur in the reviſal of all acts by which his ſubjects there may think themſelves aggrieved, it is recommended to all the inhabitants, to reflect ſeriouſly upon their preſent condition, and to judge for themſelves, whether it be more conſiſtent with their honour and happineſs, to offer up their lives as a ſacrifice to the unjuſt and precarious cauſe in which they are engaged, or to return to their allegiance, accept the bleſſings of peace, and be ſecured in a free enjoyment of their liberty and properties upon the true principles of the conſtitution.

Given at New York, the 19th day of September 1776.

HOWE.
W. HOWE.

By Command of their Excellencies,
HENRY STRACHEY.

Gen. Sullivan, ſoon after his being taken priſoner [483.], was ſent by Lord Howe with a meſſage to the congreſs.

"*Philadelphia, Sept. 18.* The following papers were publiſhed by order of the congreſs.

A letter from L. Drummond to L. Howe.

"My LORD,

I take the liberty of ſending incloſed the ſketch of propoſitions referred to in my late converſation with your Lordſhip, which propoſitions, I have underſtood, the colonies were diſpoſed, not many months ago, to make the baſis of a reconciliation with G. Britain. I have the honour to be, with great reſpect, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble

ſervant, DRUMMOND.—*Sloop Polly, Aug.* 12. 1776.—*To Lord Howe.*"

"*Sketch of propoſitions communicated to Lord Howe on the* 12*th of Auguſt* 1776.

1. That it ſhall be aſcertained, as far as can be determined by calculation, what ſupply towards the general exigency of the ſtate, each ſeparate colony can furniſh, conſiſtent with its ability.

2. When ſuch ſupply is thus aſcertained, that each colony ſhall, by acts of its own aſſembly, impoſe ſuch taxes as they ſhall find expedient for the raiſing of the ſaid ſupply.

3. In conſideration of the fluctuating ſtate of all young countries, that ſuch taxes may not, in their operations, become partially or accidentally burdenſome on the one hand, nor on the other hand gradually become deficient in producing the aid intended by the colonies towards the general exigencies of the ſtate, ſuch articles ſhall be choſen as the objects of impoſition, as they ſhall deem the moſt likely to keep pace with the growth or decline of the ſaid colonies.

4. That theſe taxes, ſo impoſed, ſhall, as in the cuſtoms, be levied by officers of the appointment of the King; and that a perpetual grant of the produce of theſe taxes ſhall be made by the reſpective aſſemblies to the crown of G. Britain.

5. As the direct means of removing the fatal grounds of this contention, by eſtabliſhing a ſecurity againſt the apprehended invaſion of property by parliament, a formal relinquiſhment ſhall be made, on the part of G. Britain, of all future claim to taxation over theſe her colonies.

6. To remove all future ſuſpicions from the minds of the coloniſts, that, under the appearance of regulating commerce, duties may be impoſed for the farther purpoſes of revenue, an application of the produce of all duties impoſed on articles of trade by the Britiſh legiſlature, ſhall be made towards defraying the expences of collection, and the ſurpluſſes in each colony to be paid into their ſeparate treaſuries, and to be ſubject to the diſpoſal of the reſpective houſes of aſſembly. DRUMMOND."

"*Eagle, off Staten iſland, Aug.* 15. 1776.

My LORD,

I have received the honour of your Lordſhip's letter of the 12th, incloſing a ſketch of the propoſitions mentioned in your late converſation, which I return herewith.—As I think they contain matter, which, upon a conference, and cool diſcuſſion, might be wrought into a plan of permanent union, I ſhall, with great ſatisfaction, embrace the firſt opportunity that may be offered upon thoſe grounds, to promote ſo deſirable an event.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient ſervant,

HOWE.

Rt Hon. the Lord Drummond."

The following is the purport of the meſſage ſent from Lord Howe to the congreſs, by Gen. Sullivan.

"That though he could not at preſent treat with the congreſs as ſuch, yet he was very deſirous of having a conference with ſome of the members, whom he would conſider, for the preſent, only as private gentlemen, and meet them himſelf as ſuch, at ſuch place as they ſhould appoint.

That he, in conjunction with Gen. Howe, had full powers to compromiſe the diſpute between G. Britain and America, upon terms advantageous to both; the obtaining of which delayed him near two months in England, and prevented his arrival at this place before the declaration of independency took place,

That he wiſhed a compact might be ſettled at this time, when no deciſive blow was ſtruck, and neither party could ſay that they were compelled to enter into ſuch agreement.

That in caſe the congreſs were diſpoſed to treat, many things, which they had not as yet aſked, might, and ought to be granted them; and that if, upon the conference, they found any probable ground of an accommodation, the authority of the congreſs muſt be afterwards acknowledged, otherwiſe the compact could not be complete."

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

"*In* CONGRESS.—*Sept.* 5. 1776.

Reſolved,

That Gen. Sullivan be requeſted to inform Lord Howe, that the congreſs, being the repreſentatives of the free and independent ſtates of America, cannot, with propriety, ſend any of its members to confer with his Lordſhip in their private characters; but that, ever deſirous of eſtabliſhing peace, on reaſonable terms,

terms, they will ſend a committee of their body, to know whether he has any authority to treat with perſons authoriſed by the congreſs for that purpoſe, in behalf of America, and what that authority is; and to hear ſuch propoſitions as he ſhall think fit to make reſpecting the ſame.

Reſolved, That to-morrow be aſſigned for electing the committee."

"*September 6. 1776.*

Reſolved, That the committee to be ſent to know whether Lord Howe has any authority to treat with perſons authoriſed by the congreſs for that purpoſe, in behalf of America, and what that authority is, and to hear ſuch propoſitions as he ſhall think fit to make reſpecting the ſame, conſiſt of three.

The members choſen.—Mr Franklin, Mr J. Adams, and Mr E. Rutledge."

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

The committee who were appointed to wait on Lord Howe having returned to the congreſs, made their report in the following words.

"In obedience to the order of the congreſs, we have had a meeting with Lord Howe. It was on Wedneſday laſt, upon Staten iſland, oppoſite to Amboy; where his Lordſhip received and entertained us with the greateſt politeneſs.

His Lordſhip opened the converſation, by acquainting us, that though he could not treat with us as a committee of the congreſs, yet, as his powers enabled him to confer and conſult with any private gentleman of influence in the colonies, on the means of reſtoring peace between the two countries, he was glad of this opportunity of conferring with us on that ſubject, if we thought ourſelves at liberty to enter into a conference with him in that character.—We obſerved to his Lordſhip, that, as our buſineſs was to hear, he might conſider us in what light he pleaſed, and communicate to us any propoſitions he might be authoriſed to make for the purpoſe mentioned; but that we could conſider ourſelves in no other character than in that in which we were placed by the order of the congreſs.—His Lordſhip then entered into a diſcourſe of conſiderable length, which contained no explicit propoſition of peace, except one, viz. That the colonies ſhould return to their allegiance and obedience to the government of Great Britain. The reſt conſiſted principally of aſſurances, that there was an exceeding good diſpoſition in the King and his miniſters to make that government eaſy to us; with intimation, that, in caſe of our ſubmiſſion, they would cauſe the offenſive acts of parliament to be reviſed, and the inſtructions to government to be reconſidered; that ſo, if any juſt cauſes of complaint were found in the acts, or any errors in government were perceived to have crept into the inſtructions, they might be amended or withdrawn.

We gave it as our opinion to his Lordſhip, that a return to the domination of Great Britain was not now to be expected. We mentioned the repeated humble petitions of the colonies to the King and Parliament, which had been treated with contempt, and anſwered only by additional injuries; the unexampled patience we had ſhewn under their tyrannical government; and that it was not until the laſt act of parliament, which denounced war againſt us, and put us out of the King's protection, that we declared our independence: That this declaration had been called for by the people of the colonies in general; that every colony had approved of it when made; and all now conſidered themſelves as independent ſtates, and were ſettling, or had ſettled, their governments accordingly; ſo that it was not in the power of the congreſs to agree for them, that they ſhould return to their former dependent ſtate: That there was no doubt of their inclinations to peace, and their willingneſs to enter into a treaty with Britain, that might be advantageous to both countries: That though his Lordſhip had at preſent no power to treat with them as independent ſtates, he might, if there was the ſame good diſpoſition in Britain, much ſooner obtain freſh powers from thence for that purpoſe, than powers could be obtained by the congreſs from the ſeveral colonies to conſent to a ſubmiſſion.—His Lordſhip then, ſaying that he was ſorry to find that there was no accommodation like to take place, put an end to the conference.

Upon the whole, it did not appear to your committee, that his Lordſhip's commiſſion contained any other authority of importance than what is expreſſed in the act of parliament, viz. "that of granting pardons, with ſuch exceptions as the commiſſioners ſhall think

proper to make, and of declaring America, or any part of it, to be in the King's peace upon ſubmiſſion."—For as to the power of inquiring into the ſtate of America, which his Lordſhip mentioned to us, and of conferring and conſulting with any perſons the commiſſioners might think proper, and repreſenting the reſult of ſuch converſations to the miniſtry, who (provided the colonies would ſubject themſelves) might, after all, or might not, at their pleaſure, make any alterations in the former inſtructions to governors, or propoſe in parliament any amendments of the acts complained of, we apprehend any expectation from the effect of ſuch a power, would have been too uncertain and precarious to be relied on by America, had ſhe ſtill continued in her ſtate of dependence."

From the New-York Gazette.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS there are many deſerters from his Majeſty's ſervice, now in arms in America, againſt their rightful ſovereign, and engaged with the declared enemies of G. Britain in a moſt cruel and unnatural rebellion, to ſhake off all obedience to the conſtitutional authority of the ſtate: And whereas the heinouſneſs of their crime, not admitting any palliative conſiderations, will neceſſarily exclude them from the ſmalleſt claim to mercy, if they ſhould fall into the hands of his Majeſty's troops: The Commander in Chief being anxiouſly deſirous to warn them of their danger, to withdraw them from their preſent deſperate and criminal ſituation, whereby they may eſcape the ignominious death of traitors to their king and country, hereby offers a full pardon to all deſerters who ſhall ſurrender themſelves at the head quarters, or to any diviſion of the King's army, on or before the 31ſt day of October 1776.—Given at the head quarters, on York iſland, the 30th day of September 1776. W. HOWE.

"*New-York, Sept.* 27. When the American army landed on Long iſland, they compelled every ſeventh man to bear arms; three days after that, one out of every four; and the next day, one out of every two, from twelve to ſixty-four years of age; which they forced away with them to New York. The majority of thoſe are ſince returned to their allegiance, and habitations in that iſland."

From the Continental Journal, printed at Boſton, Sept. 5.

"*New York, Aug.* 29. The great, the important day, big with the fate of American liberty, ſeems to draw near! The Britiſh troops began to land on Long iſland laſt Thurſday, nearly their whole force, ſuppoſed to be more than 20,000 Britiſh and foreign troops. They marched through the ſmall town of New Utrecht, in their way to Flat-buſh, another town about five miles from this city, near which they encamped; but were greatly haraſſed by our riflemen. Scouting parties were ſent from our army to the adjoining woods, but rather ſcanty in their numbers, conſidering the extent of ground they had to guard. The Britiſh forces, in three diviſions, taking three different roads, and the advantage of the night, almoſt ſurrounded the whole of our parties, who, though encircled with more than treble their number, bravely fought their way thro' the enemy, killing great numbers of them, and brought off ſome priſoners. The New-York firſt battalion behaved with great bravery. Lord Stirling's brigade ſuſtained the hotteſt of the enemy's fire: it conſiſted of Col. Mile's two battalions; Col. Atlee's, Col. Smallwood's, and Col. Hatch's regiments; they were all ſurrounded by the enemy, and had to fight their way through the blaze of their fire:—they fought and fell like Romans! Lt-Col. Barry, of the Pennſylvania muſquetry, was ſhot through the head, as he was giving orders to, and animating his men. The major part of Col. Atlee's and Col. Piper's regiments are miſſing. Dr Davis and his mate were both taken priſoners, as they were dreſſing a wounded perſon in the woods. Col. Miles is miſſing, (a truly amiable character), and ſuppoſed to be ſlain. Generals Sullivan and Stirling are thought to be killed. Gen. Parſons, with ſeven men, came in yeſterday morning, much fatigued, being, for ten hours, in the utmoſt danger of falling into the enemy's hands. Our killed, wounded, and miſſing, are imagined to be about 1000; but, for our encouragement, the miſſing are hourly coming in. Gen. Grant, of the Britiſh troops, from good intelligence, is among the killed: his hat, with his name on it, was found lying near the dead body: the bullet had gone through and through his hat, and carried ſome of his grey hairs

hairs with it.—Thus fell the hero, who boaſted in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, he would march through America with 5000 men, having only marched five miles on Long iſland with an army of four times the number *. Our outguards have retreated to the main body of the army within the lines. The Britiſh army have two encampments about a mile from our lines, and, by their manœuvres, it is plain, they mean to attack us by ſurpriſe, and ſtorm our intrenchments. Our men ſhew the greateſt bravery, and wiſh to come to action. The firing continued yeſterday all day.—The alarm was ſo great laſt Tueſday, (occaſioned by the attack of the Britiſh troops), the day appointed for faſting, humiliation, and prayer, in this ſtate, for imploring divine aſſiſtance, in forming the new government, that the churches were not opened, nor public worſhip performed."

" *Philadelphia, Sept.* 3. A letter from New York, of Aug. 30. runs thus. " I am juſt come from Long iſland with our two Pennſylvania battalions, all our troops having retreated ſince laſt evening, except ſome advanced guards, amongſt whom are the firſt lieutenant and enſign, with ſix or eight privates, of Capt. Hubley's company in Col. Shee's battalion, who will in all probability be made priſoners. The enemy had diſcovered our retreat when we came over. All our army in the iſland, about 18,000 in number, came in boats from ſix in the evening till this morning. Col. Hand's, the Maryland, and our two battalions, covered the retreat. We were nearly ſurrounded by the enemy. Their encampment made a beautiful appearance, and extended, I ſuppoſe, near four miles in length. Our ſituation was very dangerous. We think ourſelves very fortunate in making a retreat."

We now give accounts from Canada.

Gen. Carleton, Governor of Quebec, publiſhed a proclamation, Aug. 30. by which he allows a general exportation of wheat from that country, on account of the great plenty there; but at the ſame time prohibits the exportation of any cattle or live ſtock out of this province, or of flour or biſcuit, elſewhere than to the fiſheries, Nova Scotia, and the Weſt Indies.

* [It was Lt.-Col. Grant that was killed]

An addreſs has been preſented by the city of Montreal to Gov. Carleton; which, with the anſwer, follow.

The ADDRESS.

WE, his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects of the city of Montreal, moſt reſpectfully congratulate your Excellency on the victory, which, with a handful of his Majeſty's troops and ſeamen, aided by the brave and loyal citizens of Quebec, you have ſo glorioufly obtained over the rebellious invaders of this province. How pleaſing to your Excellency, how happy for us, to ſee you thus victorious, and now at the head of an army, arduous to diſtinguiſh themſelves, not leſs by their humanity, than by their valour!

Before rebellion (the ſource of crimes and miſery) made us feel its fatal effects, we were fully convinced, that our happineſs entirely depended on our deference to the authority of our King in Parliament; and we needed not the ſcourge of invading tyrants to perſuade us, that the welfare of a nation is inſeparably connected with loyalty, and attachment to the ſovereign.

To relate the acts of injuſtice and cruelty committed under the ſacred name of Liberty, would be changing our congratulations and joy into lamentations and complaints: happy in our deliverance, and in the proſpect of again flouriſhing under your Excellency's adminiſtration, we ardently pray the Divine Providence to proſper his Majeſty's arms under your command, and to make you the happy inſtrument for reſtoring peace and tranquility between G. Britain and her diſtracted colonies.

We humbly pray your Excellency to make known to our moſt gracious Monarch the ſatisfaction we feel on being reſtored to peace and good government, and to aſſure the beſt of kings of our unſhaken fidelity to his royal perſon, his family, and his government.

The ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for this very loyal addreſs, which ſhall be tranſmitted home in order to be laid before the throne.

It is with great ſatisfaction I ſee you delivered from the tyranny of lawleſs men, and again under the protection of the laws and government of your ſovereign, whoſe ſtrength is the ſecurity of his ſubjects. His power, deſtined to promote their happineſs, and guard their

rights

rights and liberties, thoſe who aſſail it, though, under the varniſh of a flattering and perverted uſe of words, they may deceive the thoughtleſs multitude, are in truth the people's greateſt enemies, would ſtrip them of their ſole defence upon earth, and expoſe them a prey to violence and wrong, perhaps to their own unbounded and unjuſt ambition.

It would complete my ſatisfaction, ſhould I be fortunate enough to aſſiſt in reſtoring to the ſame peace and tranquillity you now enjoy, the diſtracted provinces in our neighbourhood, and to convince them, without ſeverity, how ſtrangely they have been led aſide from their true intereſts. The manly conduct of the citizens of Quebec will prove a laſting monument to their honour; and it is to be hoped, the example of their courage and reſolution will inſpire the unhappy ſufferers in the other colonies, with ſimilar virtue now to reſcue themſelves from the miſeries which their credulity prevented them from guarding againſt at the firſt.

GUY CARLETON.

After the retreat of the rebels the following proclamation was publiſhed at Montreal.

"In the court of Civil Juriſdiction, of the diſtrict of Montreal, Preſent, Peter Liviers, Doctor of Laws, William Owen, Gabriel Elzeard Tacheraux, Eſqs, Judges of the ſaid Court.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to command us to receive and form a general ſtate of the accounts, as well of ſuch perſons who have ſuffered damages in their goods by the invaſion of the rebels, or by his Majeſty's officers in the defence of the province, as of thoſe who were obliged to furniſh money, proviſions, or other effects, to the ſaid rebels; we give notice to all perſons under the foregoing circumſtances, to make out and file their accounts thereof at the office of the clerks of our courts before the firſt day of October next.

We direct the ſheriffs of the ſaid diſtrict to cauſe a proclamation to be made of theſe preſents, and to affix copies thereof in the public and accuſtomed places in the city of Montreal, and the diſtrict, that no one may pretend ignorance. By the Court, [Signed] J. BURKE, Clerk."

The reſolutions of the congreſs, alluded to in the letter from Mr Sullivan, a hoſtage at Montreal [538.], by which it appears, that the agreement was made with Gen. Arnold, have appeared ſince that letter was inſerted, viz.

"In Congreſs, Philadelphia, July 27. 1776.

THE General Congreſs having been informed, that Major Butterfield agreed to ſurrender the fort and garriſon at the Cedars, conſiſting of 390 continental troops, to Capt. Forſter, on condition that the garriſon ſhould not be put into the hands of the ſavages, nor their baggages plundered; and that, notwithſtanding ſuch ſtipulation, the fort and troops, as ſoon as ſurrendered, were delivered to the Indians; who plundered them of every thing, even their cloaths; put two of them to death on the evening of their ſurrender; and four or five others at different times afterwards; and that one man was firſt ſhot, and, while retaining life and ſenſation, was roaſted by theſe inhuman wretches; together with many other inſtances of the moſt ſavage barbarity: — In conſequence of ſuch daring violation of the laws of nature and nations, the congreſs came to the following reſolutions:

Reſolved, That all acts, contrary to good faith, the laws of nature, or the cuſtom of civilized nations, done by the officers and ſoldiers of his Britannic Majeſty, or by foreigners or ſavages taken into his ſervice, are to be conſidered as done by his orders, unleſs indemnification be made, or unleſs meaſures be taken by him or his officers, for bringing to condign puniſhment the authors, abetters, and perpetrators of the act.

Reſolved, That the plundering the baggage of the garriſon at the Cedars, ſtripping them of their cloaths, and delivering them into the hands of the ſavages, was a breach of the capitulation on the part of the enemy, for which indemnification ought to be demanded.

Reſolved, That the murder of the priſoners of war was a groſs and inhuman violation of the laws of nature and nations; that condign puniſhment ſhould be inflicted on the authors, abetters, and perpetrators of the ſame; and that for this purpoſe it be required that they be delivered into our hands.

Reſolved, That the agreement entered into by General Arnold was a meaſure unwarranted on his part, he not being inveſted with the powers for diſpoſing of priſoners not in his poſſeſſion, nor under his direction; and that therefore it is ſubject

ſubject to be ratified or annulled at the diſcretion of this Houſe.

Reſolved, That the ſhameful ſurrender of the poſt at the Cedars, is chargeable on the commanding officer. That ſuch other of the priſoners as were taken there, ſhewed a willingneſs and deſire to fight the enemy; and that Major Shelburne and the priſoners taken with him, though their diſparity of numbers was great, fought the enemy bravely for a conſiderable time, and ſurrendered at laſt, but on abſolute neceſſity; on which conſiderations, and on which alone, it is reſolved, that the ſaid ſponſion be ratified, and that an equal number of captives from the enemy of the ſame rank and condition, be reſtored to them, as ſtipulated by the ſaid ſponſion.

Reſolved, That previous to the delivery of the priſoners to be returned on our part, the Britiſh commander in Canada be required to deliver into our hands, the authors, abetters, and perpetrators, of the horrid murders committed on the priſoners, to ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as their crimes deſerve; and alſo to make indemnification for the plunder at the Cedars, taken contrary to the faith of capitulation; and that, until ſuch delivery and indemnification be made, the ſaid priſoners be not delivered.

Reſolved, That if the enemy ſhall commit any farther violences, by putting to death, torturing, or otherwiſe ill-treating the priſoners retained by them, or any of the hoſtages put into their hands, recourſe be had to retaliation, as the ſole means of ſtopping the progreſs of human butchery; and that for that purpoſe puniſhments of the ſame kind and degree be inflicted on an equal number of the captives from thence in our poſſeſſion, that they may be taught due reſpect to the violated rights of nations.

Reſolved, That a copy of this report be tranſmitted to the commander in chief of the continental forces, to be by him ſent to the Generals Howe and Burgoyne.

By order of the Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

Mr Sullivan's letter may be conſidered as an anſwer to theſe reſolutions.

"At a general court-martial held at Ticonderago, the 26th day of July 1776, by order of the Hon. Major-General Gates; Colonel Poor, Preſident; Members, the four eldeſt Colonels, the four eldeſt Lieutenant-Colonels, and four eldeſt Majors of the Northern Army.

Captain Wentworth was brought before the Court, and accuſed of "refuſing to go on duty, when regularly warned by the Adjutant of the regiment to which he belonged."

The Court, having conſidered the evidences, were of opinion that Captain Wentworth was guilty; and ſentenced him to be caſhiered, and adverti'ed in the public papers, as having wilfully neglected his duty, with a view of being diſcharged the ſervice.

Agreeable to this ſentence, Jonathan Wentworth, of Somerſworth, in Stratford county, New Hampſhire, late Captain in Colonel Poor's regiment, is publiſhed to the world as a ſcoundrel, guilty of neglecting his duty, evidently with a deſign of obtaining a diſcharge from the ſervice of his country;—a crime until this day unheard of.

His countrymen, it is hoped, will treat him with the contempt merited by ſo infamous a conduct.

By the General's order,

JOHN TRUMBELL, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Northern Army.

Head-Quarters, Ticonderago, Aug. 25. 1776.

From the London Gazette, Nov. 23.

"*Whitehall, Nov.* 23. The following letter from Sir Guy Carleton was this day received by Lord George Germaine.

"*On board the Maria, off Crown-point, Oct.* 14. 1776.

My LORD,

THE rebel-fleet upon Lake Champlain has been entirely defeated in two actions; the firſt, on the 11th inſt. between the iſland of Valicour and the Main; and the ſecond on the 13th, within a few leagues of Crown-point.

We have taken Mr Waterburgh, the ſecond in command, one of their brigadier-generals, with two of their veſſels, and ten others have been burnt and deſtroyed; only three of fifteen fail, a liſt of which I tranſmit, having eſcaped. For farther particulars, I refer your Lordſhip to Lieut. Dacres, who will be the bearer of this letter, and had a ſhare in both actions, particularly the firſt, where his gallant behaviour in the Carleton ſchooner, which he commanded, diſtinguiſhed him ſo much as to merit great commendation; and I beg to recommend

commend him to your Lordſhip's notice and favour. At the ſame time I cannot omit taking notice to your Lordſhip of the good ſervice done, in the firſt action, by the ſpirited conduct of a number of officers and men of the corps of artillery, who ſerved the gun-boats, which, together with the Carleton, ſuſtained, for many hours, the whole fire of the enemy's fleet, the reſt of our veſſels not being able to work up near enough to join effectually in the engagement.

The rebels, upon the news reaching them of the defeat of their naval force, ſet fire to all the buildings in and near Crown-point, and retired to Ticonderoga.

The ſeaſon is ſo far advanced, that I cannot yet pretend to inform your Lordſhip whether any thing further can be done this year. I am, &c.

GUY CARLETON.

Liſt of rebel veſſels on Lake Champlain, before their defeat.

SCHOONERS.

Royal Savage, 8 ſix-pounders, and 4 four-pounders — Went on ſhore, was ſet fire to, and blown up.

Revenge, 4 ſix-pounders, and 4 four-pounders—Eſcaped.

A ſloop, 10 four-pounders—Eſcaped.

ROW-GALLIES.

Congreſs, 2 eighteen-pounders in the bow, 2 twelve and 2 two-pounders in the ſtern, and 6 ſix-pounders in the ſides — Blew up.

Waſhington, ſame force — Taken.

Trumble, ditto—Eſcaped.

The Lee, a cutter, 1 nine-pounder in the bow, 1 twelve-pounder in the ſtern, and 4 ſix-pounders in the ſides — Run into a bay, and not known whether deſtroyed.

GONDOLAS.

Boſton, 1 eighteen-pounder in the bow, 2 twelve-pounders in the ſides—Sunk.

Jerſey, ditto—Taken

One, name unknown, ſame force—Run on ſhore.

Five ditto, ditto—Blown up.

Other veſſels not in the action.

A ſchooner, 8 four-pounders — Sent from their fleet for proviſions.

A galley, ſaid to be of greater force than thoſe mentioned above — Fitting out at Ticonderoga. G. C."

"*Admiralty-office, Nov.* 23.

Lieut. Dacres, of the royal navy, arrived here early this morning from Quebec, and brings the letters and accounts, of which the following are copies.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Douglas of the Iſis, to Mr Stephens, dated at Quebec, Oct. 21.

HAVING for the ſpace of ſix weeks attended the naval equipment for the important expedition on the Lake Champlain, I, on the 4th inſt. ſaw, with unſpeakable joy, the reconſtructed ſhip, now called *the Inflexible*, and commanded by Lieut. Schank, her rebuilder, ſail from St John's, twenty-eight days after her keel was laid, towards the place of rendezvous; taking in her 18 twelve-pounders beyond the ſhoal which is on this ſide the Iſle aux Noix, in her way up.

The prodigies of labour which have been effected ſince the rebels were driven out of Canada, in creating, re-creating, and equipping a fleet of above thirty fighting-veſſels of different ſorts and ſizes, and all carrying cannon, ſince the beginning of July, together with the tranſporting over land, and afterwards dragging up the two rapids of St Tereſe and St John's, thirty long-boats, the flat-bottomed boats, a gondola weighing about thirty tons, and above four hundred batteaux, almoſt exceed belief. His Excellency the commander in chief of the army, and all the other generals, are of opinion, that the ſailors of his Majeſty's ſhips and tranſports have (far beyond the uſual limits of their duty) exerted themſelves to the utmoſt on this great and toilſome occaſion; nor has a man of that profeſſion uttered a ſingle word of diſcontent, amidſt all the hardſhips they have undergone; ſo truly patriotic are the motives by which they are actuated. To crown the whole, above 200 prime ſeamen of the tranſports, impelled by a due ſenſe of their country's wrongs, did moſt generouſly engage themſelves to ſerve in our armed veſſels during the expedition, and embarked accordingly. Such having been our unremitting toils, I am happy beyond expreſſion in hereby acquainting my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that the deſtruction of almoſt the whole of the rebel-fleet in two ſeveral battles, on the 11th and 13th inſt. is our reward.

I have received a letter from Capt. Pringle, of the Lord Howe armed ſhip, who commands the officers and ſeamen on the lake, and who beſtows the higheſt encomiums on their behaviour in both engagements. The rebels did by

no means believe it poſſible for us to get upon Lake Champlain this year; were much ſurpriſed at the firſt ſight of the van of our force; but ran into immediate and utter confuſion the moment a three-maſted ſhip made her appearance; being a phænomenon they never ſo much as dreamed of. Thus have his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects here, (contrary to a crude but prevailing idea), by ſtraining every nerve in their country's cauſe, outdone them in working as much as in fighting. The ſhip Inflexible, with the Maria and Carleton ſchooners, all reconſtructions, did the whole of the ſecond day's buſineſs, the flat-bottomed radeau called *the Thunderer*, and the gondola called *the Loyal Convert*, with the gun-boats, not having been able to keep up with them. The ſaid gondola was taken from the rebels the day the ſiege of Quebec was raiſed. The loſs we have ſuſtained, conſidering the great ſuperiority of the inſurgents, is very ſmall, conſiſting of between thirty and forty men killed and wounded, ſeamen, ſoldiers, artillery-men and all; eight whereof were killed outright, and ſix wounded, on board of the Carleton. As to farther particulars I muſt refer you to Lieut. Dacres, who, in juſtice due to his merit, for the part he bore in deſtroying the rebel-fleet, I am happy in ſending upon this occaſion to their Lordſhips in the Stag tranſport; as alſo in thereby complying with the General's deſire, who, for the ſame reaſon, is pleaſed to honour him with the conveyance of his diſpatches.

A *liſt of his Majeſty's Naval Force on Lake Champlain.*

Ship Inflexible, Lieut. Schank, 18 twelve-pounders.

Schooner Maria, Lieut. Starke, 14 ſix-pounders.

Schooner Carleton, Lieut. Dacres, 12 ſix-pounders

Radeau Thunderer, Lieut. Scott, 6 twenty-four, 6 twelve-pounders; 2 howitzers.

Gondola Loyal Convert, Lieut. Longcroft, 7 nine-pounders.

Twenty gun boats, each a braſs field-piece, ſome twenty-fours to nines, ſome with howitzers.

Four long boats, with each a carriage gun, ſerving as armed tenders.

Twenty-four long-boats, with proviſions.

A liſt of the rebel fleet on Lake Champlain.

Schooner Royal Savage, 6 ſix-pounders, and 4 four-pounders — Burnt, Oct. 11. at Valicour.

Schooner Revenge, 4 ſix-pounders and fours — Eſcaped to Ticonderoga Oct. 13.

Sloop ——, 10 four-pounders — Eſcaped to ditto Oct. 13.

Cutter Lee, 1 nine-pounder in her bow, 1 twelve-pounder in her ſtern, and 2 ſix-pounders in her ſides — Abandoned Oct. 13.

Galley Congreſs, 2 eighteen-pounders in her bow, 2 twelve-pounders in her ſtern, and 6 ſix-pounders in her ſides — Run on ſhore and burnt Oct. 13.

Galley Waſhingron, 1 eighteen and 1 twelve-pounder in her bow, 2 nine-pounders in her ſtern, and 6 ſix pounders in her ſides — Taken Oct. 13.

Galley Trumble, like the Waſhington — Eſcaped to Ticonderago Oct. 13.

Eight gondolas, carry 1 eight-pounder in the bow, and 2 nine-pounders in the ſides. Some of theſe had four guns in their ſides. One taken the 12th, one ſunk the 11th, four burnt the 13th, one eſcaped, and one miſſing.

Schooner ——, taken from Maj. Skene, was gone for proviſions.

Galley Gates, expected to join them in a few days.

A liſt of the ſeamen detached from his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the river St Lawrence, to ſerve on Lake Champlain.

The Iſis 100, Blonde 70, Triton 60, Garland 30, Canceaux 40, Magdalen, Brunſwick, and Gaſpee 18, Treaſury Armed brigs 90, Fell 30, Charlotte (lately wrecked) 9, both province armed veſſels; volunteers from no ſhip 9, ditto from the tranſports 214: Total 670, excluſive of eight officers, and nineteen petty officers.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Thomas Pringle, on board the Maria, off Crown-point, Oct. 15.

It is with the greateſt pleaſure that I embrace this opportunity of congratulating their Lordſhips upon the victory completed the 13th of this month, by his Majeſty's fleet under my command, upon Lake Champlain.

Upon the 11th, I came up with the rebel-fleet commanded by Benedict Arnold. They were at anchor under the iſland Valicour, and formed a ſtrong line, extending from the iſland to the weſt ſide of the continent. The wind was ſo unfavourable, that, for a conſiderable time, nothing could be brought into action with them, but the gun-boats: the Carleton ſchooner, commanded by Mr Dacres,

(who brings their Lordſhips this), by much perſeverance, at laſt got to their aſſiſtance; but as none of the other veſſels of the fleet could then get up, I did not think it by any means adviſable to continue ſo partial and unequal a combat; conſequently, with the approbation of his Excellency Gen. Carleton, who did me the honour of being on board the Maria, I called off the Carleton and gun-boats, and brought the whole fleet to anchor in a line as near as poſſible to the rebels, that their retreat might be cut off; which purpoſe was, however, fruſtrated by the extreme obſcurity of the night; and in the morning the rebels had got a conſiderable diſtance from us up the lake.

Upon the 13th, I again ſaw eleven ſail of their fleet making off to Crown-point, which, after a chace of ſeven hours, I came up with in the Maria, having the Carleton and Inflexible a ſmall diſtance aſtern, the reſt of the fleet almoſt out of ſight. The action began at twelve o'clock, and laſted two hours; at which time Arnold, in the Congreſs galley, and five gondolas, ran on ſhore, and were directly abandoned, and blown up by the enemy; a circumſtance they were greatly favoured in, by the wind being off ſhore, and the narrowneſs of the lake. The Waſhington galley ſtruck during the action, and the reſt made their eſcape to Ticonderoga.

The killed and wounded in his Majeſty's fleet, including the artillery in the gun-boats, do not amount to forty; but, from every information I have yet got, the loſs of the enemy muſt indeed be very conſiderable.

Many particulars which their Lordſhips may wiſh to know, I muſt at preſent take the liberty of referring you to Mr Dacres for; but, as I am well convinced his modeſty will not permit him to ſay how great a ſhare he had in this victory, give me leave to aſſure you, that, during both actions, nothing could be more pointedly good than his conduct. I muſt alſo do the juſtice the officers and ſeamen of this fleet merit, by ſaying, that every perſon under my command exerted themſelves to act up to the character of Britiſh ſeamen."

Gov. Franklin, of New Jerſey, who long continued in the exerciſe of his office [23.], became at laſt obnoxious.—The following letter of his Excellency, addreſſed, *To the Hon. the Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Council, and to the Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, of his Majeſty's province of New Jerſey*, gives an account of the proceedings againſt him, and of his ſpirited behaviour on that occaſion.

"GENTLEMEN,

HAVING, by proclamation, ſummoned you to attend a meeting of the General Aſſembly of the province on the 20th inſtant, in order that I might communicate to you matters of great importance to the public welfare; and as there now ſeems little probability that I ſhall have it in my power to meet you, agreeable to my intentions; it is neceſſary that I ſhould acquaint you with the cauſe of the diſappointment, that you may act ſuch a part on the occaſion as you may think the nature and exigence of the caſe requires.

Between nine and ten o'clock this morning, Mr Nathaniel Heard of Woodbridge, and Mr Jonathan Deere of this place, called at my houſe; and on my inquiry of Mr Heard what his buſineſs was, he delivered into my hands a paper, of which the following is a copy.

"I William Franklin, being apprehended by an order of the Provincial Congreſs of New Jerſey, do promiſe and engage, on my word and honour, and on the faith of a gentleman, to depart within two days from hence to in the province of New Jerſey, being the place of my deſtination and reſidence; and there, or within ſix miles thereof, to remain during the preſent war between Great Britain and the ſaid United Colonies, or until the Congreſs of the ſaid United Colonies, or the Aſſembly, Convention, or Committee or Council of Safety, of the ſaid Colony, ſhall order otherwiſe; and that I will not, directly or indirectly, give any intelligence whatſoever to the enemies of the United Colonies, or do or ſay any thing in oppoſition to or in prejudice of the meaſures and proceedings of any congreſs for the ſaid colonies, during the preſent troubles, or until I am duly diſcharged. Given under my hand this day of A. D. 1776."

After peruſal of this paper, I deſired to know of Mr Heard, by what authority he tendered it to me: on which he produced the two following papers, viz.

"To Colonel Nathaniel Heard.

The Provincial Congreſs of New Jerſey,

ſey, repoſing great confidence in your zeal and prudence, have thought fit to entruſt to your care the execution of the incloſed reſolves. It is the deſire of the Congreſs, that this neceſſary buſineſs be conducted with all the delicacy and tenderneſs which the nature of the ſervice will admit of.

For this end, you will find among the papers the form of a written parole, in which there is left a blank ſpace for you to fill up, at the choice of Mr Franklin, with the name of Princeton, Bordenton, or his own farm at Rancocus. When he ſhall have ſigned the parole, the Congreſs will rely upon his honour for the performance of his engagements. But ſhould he refuſe to ſign the parole, you are deſired to put him under a ſtrong guard, and keep him in cloſe cuſtody until the further orders of this Congreſs.

Whatever expence may be neceſſary for this ſervice, will be cheerfully defrayed by the Congreſs. We refer to your diſcretion what means to uſe for that purpoſe; and you have full power and authority to take to your aid whatever force you may require.

By order of Congreſs,

SAMUEL TUCKER, Preſident."

In Provincial Congreſs, New Jerſey, Burlington, June 15. 1776."

" In Provincial Congreſs, New Jerſey, Burlington, June 15. 1776.

Reſolved, That, in the opinion of the Congreſs, the proclamation of William Franklin, Eſq; late Governor of New Jerſey, bearing date on the 30th day of May laſt, in the name of the King of Great Britain, appointing a meeting of the General Aſſembly to be held on the 20th day of this inſtant, June, ought not to be obeyed.

Reſolved, That, in the opinion of this Congreſs, the ſaid William Franklin, Eſq; by ſuch his proclamation, has acted in direct contempt and violation of the reſolve of the Continental Congreſs of the 15th day of May laſt.

Reſolved, That, in the opinion of this Congreſs, the ſaid William Franklin, Eſq; has diſcovered himſelf to be an enemy to the liberties of this country; and that meaſures ought to be immediately taken for ſecuring the perſon of the ſaid William Franklin, Eſq;

Reſolved, That, in the opinion of this Congreſs, all payments of money, on account of ſalary or otherwiſe, to the ſaid William Franklin, Eſq; as Governor, ought from henceforth to ceaſe. And that the treaſurer or treaſurers of this province, ſhall account for the monies in their hands to this Congreſs, or to the future legiſlature of this colony.

By order of the Congreſs,

SAMUEL TUCKER, Preſident."

To be repreſented as " an enemy to the liberties of my country," (one of the worſt of characters), merely for doing my duty in calling a meeting of the legal repreſentatives of the people, to lay before them matters of the utmoſt concern to their future happineſs and ſafety, was, as you may imagine, ſufficient to rouſe the indignation of any man not dead to human feelings, and occaſion him to expreſs his reſentment in terms ſuitable to ſuch unmerited provocation. It is needleſs, however, to trouble you with all that paſſed. Suffice it to ſay, that I rejected the written parole (as they term it) with that contempt ſuch an inſult deſerved from one who has the honour to repreſent his Majeſty.

To you, Gentlemen, to every individual in the province, can I ſafely appeal to vouch for me, that in no one inſtance had I ever manifeſted the leaſt inimical diſpoſition towards the colony. Your journals and minutes will ſhew, that from the firſt commencement of the preſent unhappy diſputes, I have been uniformly for having them accommodated by negotiation and treaty; from a full conviction that America might thereby obtain a fixed conſtitution, which would afford every reaſonable ſecurity for the enjoyment of Britiſh liberties.

If, in the opinion of thoſe who ſtyle themſelves a Provincial Congreſs, my ſummons of the General Aſſembly " ought not (as they ſay) to be obſerved," it was equally in their power to have prevented the meeting, by injoining you to pay no regard to the proclamation, as it was to make me a priſoner; and they certainly would have done that, had they not meant a perſonal affront to me, or deſigned to wound the dignity of the crown through my perſon.

But it is pretended, that, by ſuch proclamation, I " have acted in direct contempt and violation of the reſolve of the Continental Congreſs of the 15th of May laſt." Were this even the caſe, it ſurely could not have been any crime in me,

nor juſtify ſuch treatment as I have received, and am likely to ſuffer. But the fact alledged is falſe, and muſt appear glaringly ſo to every man who has read the reſolve alluded to, and is capable of underſtanding it. The Continental Congreſs, after a preamble, declaring their opinion, "that the exerciſe of every kind of authority under the crown ſhould be totally ſuppreſſed," do "therefore reſolve, That it be recommended to the reſpective aſſemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, where no governments ſufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has been hitherto eſtabliſhed, to adopt ſuch government as ſhall, in the opinion of the repreſentatives of the people, beſt conduce to the happineſs and ſafety of their conſtituents in particular, and America in general [369.]." How any perſons can conſtrue and repreſent my calling a meeting of the Aſſembly, at the very time when ſuch an important matter was recommended by the Continental Congreſs to the conſideration of the repreſentatives of the people, to be a direct "contempt and violation" of the above reſolve, is difficult to conceive, ſuppoſing them poſſeſſed of common ſenſe, and common honeſty.—The Aſſembly of Pennſylvania have met ſince that reſolve, and I believe are ſtill ſitting, under an authority derived from the crown. They, no doubt, have had the reſolve under their conſideration; nor can any good reaſon be given, why the Aſſembly of New Jerſey ſhould not likewiſe be permitted the opportunity of giving their ſentiments (if they ſhould think it neceſſary or expedient) on a matter of ſuch infinite importance to them and their conſtituents. If when you met, you had thought it proper to adopt or comply with the reſolve, either in whole or in part, it is well known I could not have prevented it, whatever my inclination might have been. In other colonies, where a change of government has been made, one of the reaſons aſſigned for ſuch meaſures have been, that the Governor has either abdicated his government, appeared in arms againſt the people, or neglected to call a meeting of their repreſentatives. But I do not recollect an inſtance, where none of theſe reaſons exiſted, and government could be carried on in the uſual way, in ſuch eſſential points as meetings of the legiſlature, paſſing of laws, and holding courts of juſtice, that any material alteration has been made in ſuch government by a convention; nor that any convention has before preſumed to attempt a buſineſs of that importance, where an Aſſembly exiſted, and were not hindered from meeting. Moſt probably, had I not called an Aſſembly, I ſhould have been much blamed by theſe very men for the omiſſion, (eſpecially as matters of ſuch conſequence were in agitation), and accuſed of not exerciſing the prerogative veſted in me for the good of the people, as I ought to have done. But however that may be, ſure I am, that it is the evident meaning of the reſolve of the Continental Congreſs, that where Aſſemblies can meet, they are to conſider the propriety of the meaſure recommended, and not a convention: conſequently, as the Aſſembly of New Jerſey could have met, the Provincial Convention, who have attempted to prevent them, have "acted in direct contempt and violation of the reſolve of the Continental Congreſs of the 15th day of May laſt;" and of courſe are, according to their own principle, "enemies to the liberties of this country."

The laſt reſolve, which reſpects the ſtoppage of my ſalary, is, I muſt ſay, an inſtance of meanneſs, which I never expected to have experienced from any body of men in New Jerſey. When I firſt came among you, Gentlemen, I declared, that "whatever was granted for the ſupport of government, ſhould, ſo far as related to myſelf, be made uſe of for the honour and credit of the province." My conduct has ſtrictly been conformable both to the letter and ſpirit of this declaration. Thoſe who beſt know me and my affairs, know, that if I were to quit this province to-morrow, I ſhould not retire one farthing the richer for any thing acquired by means of my office.

The income has at no time been more than ſufficient to barely ſupport the dignity of the ſtation; and, of late years, it has been by no means adequate to the increaſed expences of living. However, as I did not enter into his Majeſty's ſervice from mercenary motives, which, I think, I may juſtly ſay make no part of my character, I have acquieſced with the allowance granted by the repreſentatives of the people, in hopes that the time would come when they would be induced to increaſe it from a proper ſenſe

of

of their own dignity. To put it in their power to do this, and to defray all other expences for the ſupport of government, without any burden to their conſtituents, I recommended the paſſing of a loan-office act; and, laſt year, obtained his Majeſty's allowance of it; by which means the province is now in the actual receipt of about five thouſand pounds a-year, raiſed without any taxes; a ſum almoſt double what has been uſually granted for the ſalaries of officers, aſſembly-mens wages, and the other expences for the ſupport of government. Of this the Aſſembly, at their laſt ſeſſion, ſeemed to have a ſomewhat grateful ſenſe; and gave intimations that they ſhould, at a future ſeſſion, make a more adequate allowance to the public officers. But now, it ſeems, a body of men are got together, who, actuated by illiberal motives, think to make a merit with the people, in robbing me even of a pittance of the ſalary which their legal repreſentatives had granted me by law, and which they have no more right to deprive me of, than to take my money out of my pocket-book. If the people at large ſhould approve of this unworthy treatment of a man who has done his duty faithfully by them during a thirteen years adminiſtration, I own it would give me a concern infinitely greater than the loſs of my ſalary. But be aſſured, Gentlemen, that I am far from ſuſpecting there are many perſons to be found in this province capable of ſuch a pitiful action, which, though not indeed without a precedent, will, I hope, never more be thought worthy of example. Beſides, — their firſt endeavouring to "filch from me my good name," by falſely calling me an enemy to the liberties of this country, — then making that falſehood a plea for robbing me of my property, — and afterwards affecting, in their orders, that they would have me treated with delicacy and tenderneſs, — is adding ſuch an inſult to injury, as cannot, I am ſure, but excite the deteſtation of every honeſt man throughout the country.

As you, Gentlemen, at our laſt meeting, intimated your deſire that I would not quit the province, and as I flattered myſelf, that by remaining quietly here, I might be of ſome ſervice when his Majeſty's commiſſioners ſhould arrive, in promoting the good work of peace and reconciliation, I have never attempted to remove myſelf, though the inſult I received ſoon after that ſeſſion would have fully juſtified me in taking ſuch a ſtep.

The occaſion of my calling you together at this time, was not only to give you an opportunity of conſidering the preſent diſtracted ſtate of the province, and of defending your own and the people's conſtitutional rights, if you ſhould chuſe it; but to communicate to you, and to conſult you upon ſome intelligence I have received from his Majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate, reſpecting the buſineſs to be tranſacted by the commiſſioners which his Majeſty has graciouſly condeſcended to appoint for the purpoſe, among others, of "conferring with proper perſons upon ſuch points as may be neceſſary for effecting a reſtoration of the public tranquillity." Theſe commiſſioners, I had great reaſon to expect, would be arrived by the time of your meeting; and I know of no perſons in this province ſo proper to receive and to confer with them as yourſelves.

On the whole, Gentlemen, much poſitive good would, in my opinion, have reſulted to the province, had a meeting of the General Aſſembly been held at this juncture. But as it now ſeems not likely to happen, I ſhall take my leave of you, and the good people you repreſent, — perhaps for the laſt time. Permit me, before we part, to recommend it to you, to defend your conſtitution in all its branches. Let me exhort you to avoid, above all things, the traps of Independency and Republicaniſm now ſet for you, however temptingly they may be baited. Depend upon it, you can never place yourſelves in a happier ſituation than in your ancient conſtitutoinal dependency on Great Britain. No independent ſtate ever was, or ever can be, ſo happy as we have been, and might ſtill be, under that government. I have early and often warned you of the pernicious deſigns of many pretended patriots; who, under the maſk of zeal for reconciliation, have been from the firſt, inſidiouſly promoting a ſyſtem of meaſures, purpoſely calculated for widening the breach between the two countries, ſo as to let in an Independent Republican tyranny, — the worſt and moſt debaſing of all poſſible tyrannies. They well know, that this has not even a chance of being accompliſhed, but at the expence of the lives and properties of many thouſands

of

of the honeſt people of this country;—yet theſe, it ſeems, are as nothing in the eyes of ſuch deſperate gameſters! But remember, Gentlemen, I now tell you, that ſhould they (contrary to all probability) accompliſh their baneful purpoſe, yet their government will not be laſting. It will never ſuit a people who have taſted the ſweets of Britiſh liberty under a Britiſh conſtitution. When the preſent high fever ſhall abate of its warmth, and the people are once more able coolly to ſurvey, and compare their paſt with the preſent ſituation, they will, as naturally as the ſparks fly upwards, wreak their vengeance on thoſe who, taking advantage of their delirium, had plunged them into ſuch difficulties and diſtreſs.

This, Gentlemen, I well know, is not language ſuited to the times. But it is better: it is honeſt truth, flowing from a heart that is ready to ſhed its beſt blood for this country. A real patriot can ſeldom or ever ſpeak popular language: A falſe one will ſuffer himſelf to ſpeak nothing elſe. The laſt will often be popular, becauſe he will always conform himſelf to the preſent humours and paſſions of the people, that he may the better gratify his private ambition, and promote his own ſiniſter deſigns. The firſt will moſt generally be unpopular, becauſe his conſcience will not permit him to be guilty of ſuch baſe compliances; and becauſe he will even ſerve the people if in his power, againſt their own inclinations, though he be ſure that he thereby riſks his ruin or deſtruction. I am not inſenſible of the dangers I am likely to incur, but I do not regard them. It is the part of an ignoble mind, to decline doing good, for fear of the evil that might follow. I bear no enmity to any man that means well, however we may differ in political ſentiments. I moſt heartily wiſh you, Gentlemen, and the people of this once happy province, may again enjoy peace and proſperity; and I ſhall ever particularly honour and eſteem ſuch of you and them as have dared, with an honeſt and manly firmneſs, in theſe worſt of times, to avow their loyalty to the beſt of ſovereigns, and manifeſt their attachment to their legal conſtitution. As to my own part, I have no ſcruple to repeat at this time, what I formerly declared to the Aſſembly, "That no office nor honour in the power of the crown to beſtow, will ever influence me to forget or neglect the duty I owe to my country; nor the moſt furious rage of the intemperate zealots, induce me to ſwerve from the duty I owe his Majeſty."

Perth Amboy, Monday,
June 17. 1776. WM FRANKLIN."

Caſe of Mr JAMES RIVINGTON, *Printer at New York.*

THis caſe has been communicated to the public in evidence of the oppreſſive principles of the leaders of the American oppoſition. It is, indeed, a deplorable caſe, as it exhibits a melancholy proof of the malignancy of mankind when acting under the influence of paſſion or prejudice. Dead to the feelings of humanity, and forgetful of the precepts of religion, they ſeem to delight in the oppreſſion of others, while freedom from oppreſſion is the great object for which they themſelves contend. It is not, however, our deſign, in ſelecting this caſe, to aggravate or inflame. Our views are very different. We look upon Mr Rivington as a much-injured citizen, and we wiſh to be inſtrumental in procuring him redreſs. Every one who reads his caſe, muſt commiſerate the condition of a man deprived of his livelihood, and exiled from his family, for no crime; on the contrary, for the nobleſt of all principles, that of oppoſing the torrent of popular deluſion, and ſtanding firm in the cauſe of conſtitutional freedom and his country.

This gentleman, when every other preſs was under the control of the congreſs, with a candour and firmneſs which will ever do him honour, admitted into his paper the *performances of all parties.* This impartiality was, however, very diſpleaſing to the leaders of faction. They perceived, that the prejudices of the populace were removed, and their reſentments abated, by the arguments of their opponents. They therefore attempted, firſt by *threats* to intimidate the printer from publiſhing any thing in defence of the Britiſh legiſlature; but this proving ineffectual, they withdrew their ſubſcriptions, and perſuaded others to imitate their example. The clergy in the intereſt of the congreſs, made *the liberty of Mr Rivington's preſs* a topic for invective in their pulpits, and applied the influence of their characters, and the motives of *religion*, to induce their congregations to ſtop the circulation of his paper.

The multitude in New Jerſey were ſo inflamed

inflamed by theſe arts, that they carried his effigy about their ſtreets, accompanied with every mark of ignominy, hung it a whole day on a tree, and at night caſt it into a bonfire, *in terrorem* to the offender. Their reſentments, at laſt, were directed, not only againſt the printer, but againſt ſuch as ſhould dare to read his papers.

The following extracts from ſome of theſe arbitrary decrees, paſſed by the committees of New Jerſey, Rhode iſland, &c. will be a ſufficient ſpecimen of their ſpirit and manner.

"Reſolved, That this committee will henceforth take no more of his (Rivington's) papers, pamphlets, or any other public performance of his preſs, neither will we deal with him in any other way; and we heartily recommend, that our conſtituents may take this matter into ſerious conſideration, and, as far as it ſhall carry conviction to them, treat him with a correſpondent conduct."

After a profuſion of abuſe, the committee of Newport, in Rhode iſland, declare,

"Wherefore we think it our bounden duty to hold up that infamous parricide, James Rivington, to the continent, in this odious light:

"Reſolved, therefore, that it is the opinion of this committee, That no further dealings or correſpondence ought to be held with the ſaid Rivington; and we recommend it to every perſon who takes the paper called *Rivington's Gazetteer*, immediately to drop the ſame; and alſo take the liberty to recommend a ſimilar conduct towards him to the other towns in this colony. HENRY WARD, Clerk."

This was a language well underſtood in America. To contradict the expreſs pleaſure, or to differ from the ſentiments of committee-men, were ſufficient evidences of diſaffection; on a mere ſuſpicion of which many have, to their coſt, found themſelves expoſed to the ſevereſt puniſhment. Accordingly, the printer was ſo deprived by theſe manœuvres of many hundreds of his cuſtomers, and had great difficulty, or found it impoſſible, to obtain his legal dues from many others. Some of the people of Connecticut, not content with this exerciſe of their reſentment, ſtopped the poſt-rider, and took his Gazetteers out of the mail, and committed them to the flames. [xxxvii. 26.]

Mr Rivington, being undiſmayed by their threats and violence, continued to print and circulate performances which oppoſed their meaſures, and expoſed their reaſonings, giving at the ſame time the fulleſt and freeſt admiſſion to whatever was written on the ſide of the Congreſs.—The factious, not being able to withſtand their antagoniſts in argument, determined to ſecure the preſs to themſelves; and, in order to this, projected a plan to ſeize the perſon of the printer, and oblige him to comply with their demands. With this view, a body of armed ruffians concealed themſelves at night in the neighbourhood of his dwelling-houſe, whilſt two of them in ſailors habits knocked at his door, inquired for him under the plea of buſineſs, and as ſoon as he was within their reach, ſeized on him, and attempted to carry him off by force to the armed body: but, fortunately for the printer, his cries brought ſome of his neighbours to his relief, who reſcued him from their hands. His houſe was alſo beſet by a great mob, threatening immediate deſtruction if he did not ſurrender himſelf. To elude their ſearch, he was obliged to conceal himſelf in a neighbouring houſe; in the *chimney* of which he continued many hours in deſpair of ſurviving until the morning. Unable to find him, the mob diſperſed; and he eſcaped on board his Majeſty's ſhip King-Fiſher; the commander of which, Capt. James Montagu, gave him a generous reception. On the departure of the King-Fiſher, he was removed on board the Aſia man of war, Capt. George Vandeput, who afforded him a kind and hoſpitable aſylum.

While he was on board theſe ſhips, the provincial congreſs at New York took his caſe under conſideration; and, on his making a ſubmiſſion, recommended to the people, that he ſhould be permitted to return unmoleſted to his family, and to carry on his buſineſs. But, notwithſtanding his ſubmiſſion had been accepted [xxxvii. 371.], and he had thrown himſelf into their power, on the faith of the reſolve of the congreſs, the republican faction were determined to deprive him of the capacity of offending them any longer; and having expreſſed much indignation at his newſpaper of the 16th of November laſt, (containing an explanation of Lord North's motion for accommodating the American diſputes, the addreſs of the town of Man-

cheſter

cheſter to his Majeſty, and a computation of the whole force employed by G. Britain in the laſt year of the late war, (amounting to 499,000 men), a body of ſeventy five light horſe, armed with firelocks and bayonets, came ſuddenly, about noon-day, on the 23d of November, into the city, ſurrounded his houſe, whilſt a detachment took poſſeſſion of it, ſeized all his printing-materials, and, after plundering and deſtroying many copies and other property, they carried away the printing-types in bags upon a cart to the town of Newhaven, in Connecticut; at once putting a ſtop to the exerciſe of his profeſſion, and forcing him to quit his houſe and a large family, and ſeek an aſylum in his native country. [23.]

Four days after this robbery, he received a letter by poſt from the army at Cambridge, of which the following is a copy.

" Meaſter Revington,

" Will you never have don printing Tory. I ſwear now your 499,000 Paper Men are ſtrong marks of your Tory Principles, and if you don't leave of, ſome of us will very ſoon pay you a Viſit, which perhaps will not be friendly. Take Advice before it is too late from a Perſon who owes you no Ill will, but who loves his Country.

JEDIDIAH YANKEE,
" Cambridge.

To Mr Rivington, Printer in New York, theſe."

It appears, from undoubted evidence, that the avowed deſign of the republican mob was to ſecure his perſon, and by torture and mutilation (as an amputation of his ears and ſlitting his noſe) to force him to a diſcovery of the ſeveral authors of a long liſt of books, and other political pieces publiſhed in his news-papers, in defence of the rights of the Britiſh parliament, which muſt inevitably have involved many reſpectable perſons in miſery and deſtruction. Finding, from ſuch frequent attacks and avowed plans againſt him, that he muſt either lay aſide his buſineſs, riſk his property and life, or forfeit his honour, and renounce his principles; and being appriſed of the deſigns of the congreſs to ſeize on the friends to government; he determined to leave the place; and accordingly embarked for England. Some time before his departure, two perſons, deputed by the faction, came to him with overtures, propoſing, that, if he would diſcover the names of the writers in his paper, and of ſome political pamphlets which he had publiſhed, he ſhould have ample protection, be received into favour, and be ſupported in a moſt profitable manner in his profeſſion. He rejected theſe propoſals with the indignation becoming a man of honour.

By theſe cruelties he is now driven from America, *without buſineſs, and deprived of the means of maintaining a family, conſiſting of twelve perſons*, whom he left behind him in New York. Added to all this, he has been proſcribed and proclaimed an enemy to America; of many thouſand pounds due to him, he has no proſpect of collecting a fifth part; and the odium which has been excited againſt him, by his opponents, is ſo high, that it will be difficult for him, even when the preſent diſputes ſubſide, to recover his former extenſive buſineſs. His greateſt enemies can aſſign no other reaſon for the puniſhment inflicted on him, and the hardſhips he has undergone, than that, acting agreeably to the principles which ought to govern a perſon in his profeſſion, he publiſhed impartially performances written on both ſides of the preſent American queſtion.

Let every Engliſhman who may read this plain narrative, learn to value as he ought the bleſſings of equal liberty and law, which he enjoys in this country: let him not ſuppreſs his generous indignation at the *perfidy* of the traitors, who, while they were declaiming on the *ſacred nature* of property, *were deſtroying the property of their fellow-ſubjects*; while they clamoured againſt tyranny, were aboliſhing the freedom of the preſs; whoſe *religion* is *ſelfiſhneſs*, inhumanity, and hypocriſy; and whoſe *liberty* is the *power of perſecuting others.*

Gent. Mag. CORIOLANUS.

See Common Senſe. [470.]

Hay-Tea recommended when Fodder is ſcarce.

IN Sweden, in the winter, when gra is not to be had, the farmers give th cows hay-tea, that is, a handful of hay boiled in about a pail of water. Th nouriſhes and comforts them greatly and makes them give more milk than any other ſeaſon of the year. Might no the ſame be practiſed with ſucceſs in Bri tain?

Fe

For the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

A true ſtate of the ENGLISH PEERAGE, Nov. 30. 1776.

Remain of the Peers created or ſummoned to parliament by the following Sovereigns.

By Edward I.	12	Brought forward	41
Edward II.	3	By James I.	17
Edward III.	7	Charles I.	12
Henry VI.	3	Charles II.	19
Edward IV.	2	James II.	1
Henry VII.	2	William III.	10
Henry VIII.	5	Anne	15
Edward VI.	5	George I.	15
Mary	4	George II.	32
Eliſabeth	4	George III.	37
Carried forward	41		198

But as the titles of Holland of Foxley, has merged into that of Holland of Holland; of Anſley into the Earldom of Bathurſt; and of Cranley into that of Onſlow, they muſt be deducted to give the exact number of Peerages.

Merged into other titles	3
	195

Preſent Number of Peers and Peereſſes.

3 Princes of the Blood Royal.
23 Dukes.
1 Marquis.
1 Marchioneſs.
79 Earls.
1 Counteſs.
14 Viſcounts.
65 Barons.
8 Baroneſſes.

195

Peers created by his preſent Majeſty.

1 V. Spencer — 1761
2 Bſs. Mountſtuart
3 B. Melcombe
4 B. Grantham
5 B. Groſvenor
6 B. Scarſdale
7 B. Boſton
8 Bſs. Chatham (wife to the *new* E. of Chatham)
9 Vt. Courtenay — 1762
10 B. Pelham
11 Bſs. Holland of Holland
12 B. Lovel and Holland
13 B. Montagu
14 B. Milton
15 B. Beaulieu
16 B. Vernon
17 B. Bingley
18 Prince of Wales
19 B. Holland of Foxley — 1763
20 B. Ducie of Tortworth
21 B. Ligonier
22 D. Glouceſter — 1764
23 B. Camden — 1765
24 B. Digby
25 E. Chatham — 1765
26 D. Cumberland
27 V. Maynard
28 B. Sundridge
29 Pſs. Greenwich — 1767
30 B. Apſley — 1771
31 B. Oſborne (ſon to the D. of Leeds) 1776
32 Bſs. Hamilton (mother to the D. of Brandon)
33 B. Hume
34 B. Cardiff (ſon to Bſs. Mountſtuart)
35 B. Hawke
36 B. Cranley
37 B. Amherſt
38 B. Brownlow
39 B. Rivers
40 B. Harrowby
41 B. Foley

Peerages extinct ſince his Majeſty's acceſſion.

1 Bſs. Berners — Nov. 1760
2 Cſs. Coningſby — 1761
3 E. Bradford — 1762
4 E. Stafford
5 V. Hatton
6 B. Melcombe
7 B. Anſon
8 B. Feverſham — 1763
9 E. Bath — — 1764
10 B. Foley — — 1765
11 B. Hunſdon
12 D. Cumberland
13 Cſs. Yarmouth
E. Godolphin — 1766
14 B. Dudley
15 D. York — — 1767
16 D. Newcaſtle — 1768
17 B. Arundel of Trerice
E. Uxbridge — 1769
18 B. Delamer — 1770
19 B. Montagu
20 E. Ligonier
21 B. Bottetourt
22 B. Ducie of Moreton
23 E. Halifax — 1771
24 B. Bingley — 1773
25 B. Berkeley of Stratton
26 D. Kingſton
27 D. Cleveland
28 E. Granville — 1774
29 V. Maynard — 1776
30 E. Litchfield
31 B. Maſham

N. B. The extinct Earldoms of Godolphin and Uxbridge are not reckoned, as the Baronies annexed to them deſcended to collateral branches. The Baronies of Holland of Foxley, Apſley, and Cranley, are already merged into other titles; and in like manner, in the courſe of a few years, will the Baronies of Ferrers of Chartley, Percy, Chatham, Oſborne, Hamilton, and Cardiff: theſe, together with the extinct peerages, will bring the number created by his preſent Majeſty to exceed them only by one, — no great addition in a reign of ſeventeen years.

The History of Europe for 1775. [519.]

Inſtead of repeating the remainder of the proceedings and debates in parliament from the Annual Regiſter, we refer to the pages of our volume for 1775 in which theſe proceedings, &c. are inſerted, (obſerving, by the way, that the names of the ſpeakers are generally given in the Magazine, but omitted in the Regiſter), viz. —— on the addreſs to the throne to enforce due obedience to the laws, the conference on that ſubject between the two houſes, and the proteſts againſt it, p. 78. — 81.; 86. — 89.; 129. — 134.; 181, 2.; 245. to 254. —— on Lord Chatham's conciliatory bill, p. 81. — 86. —— on the act for reſtraining the trade of the New-England provinces, a conference between the two houſes upon it, and a proteſt, p. 121. — 128.; —— on Lord North's conciliatory plan, p. 122, 3. —— on the bill to reſtrain the trade of the ſouthern colonies, p. 177, 8; —— on the conciliatory propoſitions of Mr Burke and Mr Hartley, p. 178, 9.; —— on Lord Camden's motion for repealing the Quebec act, p. 240. — 245.; —— and on the remonſtrance from the colony of New York, p. 235. — 240. ——— We give two extracts from the Regiſter.

On the importance of the ſugar-colonies.

It appeared by the evidence produced in behalf of the Weſt-India merchants and planters, in ſupport of a petition preſented for them to the Commons while the bill for reſtraining the trade of the ſouthern colonies was in dependence, That the ſugar colonies were to be conſidered as vaſt manufactories, with this peculiar diſtinction from others, that they were obliged to raiſe their own materials; that the cane was the raw material; ſugar, melaſſes, and rum, the manufacture; that the raiſing of proviſions was, and muſt neceſſarily continue to be a very ſecondary object; that if neceſſity ſhould at any time render it otherwiſe, the manufacture muſt of courſe decline, in proportion to the attention paid to the other; but that the ſcarcity of land in the ſmall iſlands, the great value of cultivable land, for the purpoſe of raiſing the material in all, together with the exceſſive price of labour, and many inſurmountable natural impediments, rendered the raiſing of any thing near a ſufficient ſtock of proviſions utterly impracticable. That the middle colonies of North-America were the great ſources of ſupply to the Weſt-India iſlands, not only for proviſions, but for an article equally neceſſary, which is underſtood under the term of *lumber*, and by which is meant every kind of timber and wood that is uſed in building and the cooperage, excepting only ſome particular caſes, wherein great ſtrength and durability are required, and in which the hard woods peculiar to the tropical regions are preferable. It was alſo clearly ſhewn, that no other ſources of ſupply could be opened either in America or in Europe, which, with reſpect to time, quantity, and many other circumſtances, could prevent the dreadful effects of a famine in the ſugar-iſlands; an event which would be rendered ſtill the more dreadful, by the vaſt ſuperiority of the negroes to the white people in number, and the horrible barbarities which muſt be expected from them, in circumſtances of calamity that would deſtroy all order and diſtinctions among the moſt civilized nations: And that if there were even a poſſibility of averting this fatal event, the iſlands would notwithſtanding be ruined, as their great ſtaple commodities of ſugar and rum would be uſeleſs for want of caſks to contain them; and they could not receive ſtaves from any part of Europe, upon ſuch terms as they were able to comply with.

This courſe of inquiry and evidence has been the means of rendering the vaſt importance and value of the ſugar-colonies more generaliy underſtood, than they perhaps would otherwiſe have been; and they are matters which may well exerciſe the ſpeculations of the preſent, and the admiration of future ages. It appeared by a very moderate calculation, in which large allowances were made for every poſſible exceſs, That the capital in thoſe iſlands, conſiſting in cultivated lands, buildings, negroes, and ſtock of all kinds, did not amount to leſs than the immenſe ſum of ſixty millions Sterling: That their exports of late years to G. Britain run to about 190,000 hogſheads and puncheons of ſugar and rum annually; amounting in weight to near 95,000 tons, and in value to about 4,000,000 l. excluſive of a great number of ſmaller articles, and of their very great export to North America: That their growth was ſo rapid, and improvement ſo great, that within a very few

years,

years, their export of ſugar to this kingdom was increaſed 40,000 hogſheads annually, amounting to about 800,000 l. in value. It ſeems probable, though it could not be preciſely aſcertained, that more than one half of that vaſt capital of 60,000,000 l. was either the immediate property, or was owing to perſons reſident in this country. It alſo appeared, that the revenue gained above 700,000 l. a-year upon the direct Weſt-India trade, excluſive of its eventual and circuitous products, and of the African trade. It was fully ſhewn, that this immenſe capital and trade, as well as the African, neither of which could ſubſiſt without the other, were from nature and circumſtance both totally dependent upon North America. Such were the ſtakes we were now ſetting at hazard.

On the Fiſheries, and Ireland.

As the American fiſheries were now aboliſhed, it became neceſſary to think of ſome meaſures for ſupplying their place, and particularly to guard againſt the ruinous conſequences of the foreign markets either changing the courſe of conſumption, or falling into the hands of ſtrangers, and thoſe perhaps inimical to this country. The conſumption of fiſh-oil, as a ſubſtitute for tallow, was now become ſo extenſive, as to render that alſo an object of great national concern; the city of London alone expending about 300,000 l. annually in that commodity. Whatever preſent purpoſes the evidence lately before the Houſe might anſwer, in ſhewing that there was a ſufficient fund of money, ſhips, men, and inclination, ready for an immediate transfer of the fiſheries, not only without loſs, but with great gain and benefit, it ſoon became evident, that the miniſter did not chuſe to riſk matters of ſuch infinite importance upon the veracity of thoſe repreſentations.

It ſeemed alſo neceſſary in the preſent ſtate of public affairs, that the kingdom of Ireland ſhould be taken more notice of, and ſome greater conſideration paid to her intereſts, than had been the practice for many years. The queſtion between the colonies and parliament, particularly in the manner in which it had been lately argued, was not calculated to quiet that kingdom. The repoſe of all the parts ſtill at reſt was never more neceſſary. In the criſis to which matters were now evidently tending, little doubt remained, that even aſſiſtance would be requiſite from that country. Beſides, her patience, her ſufferings, and her forbearance, were to be held up as a mirrour, and in contraſt to the colonies; and though theſe merits had long paſſed unregarded, this did not ſeem a fit ſeaſon to encourage an opinion, that a ſimilar conduct would never obtain any reward. The nature of the benefit was however to be conſidered; and nothing could ſeem better adapted, than a donation which would be an advantage inſtead of a loſs to the giver. A ſhare in the firſt fruits of a ſpoil, was alſo a lure of undoubted efficacy for enticing future ſervice. It was not, in itſelf, very conſiderable; but it was ſaid it might be conſidered as a beginning; and ſmall benefits carry weight with thoſe who had not been habituated to great favours.

It was ſhewn in the courſe of the late evidence before the Houſe, that the exports from this country to Ireland amounted to 2,400,000 l. annually; beſides her ſupporting a large and excellent ſtanding army, at all times ready for our defence; and the immenſe ſums of her ready caſh, which her numerous abſentees, penſioners, and placemen, ſpend in this country. Yet from oppreſſive reſtrictions in trade, ſome of them highly impolitic and prejudicial to ourſelves, that country is cut off from the benefit of her great natural ſtaple commodity, as well as excluded in general from the advantages which ſhe might derive from her admirable ſituation, and her great number of excellent harbours.

The miniſter accordingly moved for a committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the encouragement proper to be given to the fiſheries of Great Britain and Ireland. This attention to Ireland was generally approved of; and after ſome converſation upon the hardſhips which that country ſuffered, it was propoſed by ſome gentlemen who were particularly attached to its intereſts, to extend the motion, by adding the words *trade and commerce*, and thereby affording an opportunity of inquiring particularly into the ſtate of that kingdom, and of granting ſuch relief and indulgence in thoſe reſpects, as could be done without prejudice to ourſelves. The miniſter did not object to the reaſonableneſs or expediency of entering upon this ſubject at a proper time; but ſaid, that the propoſed amendment would intro-

duce a maſs of matter, much too weighty and extenſive for preſent conſideration; that he would therefore confine the motion to the immediate object of the fiſheries, leaving the other matter at large.

The committee, April 27. granted ſeveral bounties to the ſhips of Great Britain and Ireland, for their encouragement in proſecuting the Newfoundland fiſhery; and the miniſter went farther than his original avowal, by two reſolutions which he introduced and paſſed in favour of the latter kingdom. By the firſt of theſe it was rendered lawful to export from Ireland, cloaths and accoutrements for ſuch regiments on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment as were employed abroad; and by the ſecond, a bounty of five ſhillings per barrel was allowed on all flax-ſeed imported into Ireland. This laſt reſolution was paſſed, to prevent the evils that were apprehended to that country, from the cutting off its great American ſource of ſupply in that article. Another reſolution was alſo paſſed, by which the Iriſh were allowed to export proviſions, hooks, lines, nets, tools, and implements, for the purpoſes of the fiſhery. Some gentlemen of Ireland, however complained, that clauſes were inſidiouſly ſtolen into the act, to prevent its operating in any conſiderable extent, and to prevent the employment of Engliſh capitals in that kingdom. The committee, beſides, agreed to the granting of bounties for encouraging the whale-fiſhery, in thoſe ſeas that were to the ſouthward of the Greenland and Davis's-ſtreights fiſheries; and upon the ſame principle took off the duties that were payable upon the importation of oil, blubber, and bone, from Newfoundland, &c. They alſo took off the duty that was payable on the importation of ſeal-ſkins.

Anecdote of the great Earl of Peterborough.

THis celebrated character, who carried almoſt all his virtues to exceſs, was ſo generous and noble-minded, that he ſeldom left himſelf money enough for his common expences. Being one day riding up Conſtitution-hill, attended by his aides-de-camp and officers, the populace, miſtaking him for the Duke of Marlborough, huzza'd him ſeveral times by the name of the Duke. "You miſtake, Gentlemen (ſays his Lordſhip); I am not the Duke of Marlborough, upon my honour: and I'll give you two reaſons for it: In the firſt place, I have but five guineas in the world; and, in the next, here they're for you"

NEW BOOKS. [552.]

A form of prayer, to be uſed in all churches, &c. in England, upon Friday, Dec. 13. 1776 [559.], being the day appointed for a general faſt and humiliation before Almighty God, to be obſerved in moſt devout and ſolemn manner, by ſending up our prayers and ſupplications to the Divine Majeſty, for obtaining pardon of our ſins, and for averting thoſe heavy judgements which our manifold provocations have moſt juſtly deſerved; and imploring his bleſſing and aſſiſtance on the arms of his Majeſty by ſea and land; and for reſtoring and perpetuating peace, ſafety, and proſperity, to himſelf, and to his kingdoms.

MORNING-PRAYER.

The ſentences of ſcripture with which the ſervice begins are, Jer. x. 24. and Luke xv. 18. 19.

Inſtead of the *Venite*, a hymn taken from Pſal. li. 17.; xxxii. 5.; xviii. 1.; verſ. 2.; xxxii. 7.; xliv. 5.; verſ. 7.; verſ. 8.; xxxiii. 15.; xci. 2.; verſ. 1.; verſ. 4.; xxxii. 8.; xxxi. 17.; xxviii. 10.; xxix. 10.

Proper Pſalms, xxvii. xlvi. lxiv.

Firſt Leſſon, Iſaiah, lviii.

Second Leſſon, Luke viii. 22.—26.

Two Collects to be uſed inſtead of the Firſt Collect for Morning-Prayer.

O Almighty God, who ruleſt over all the kingdoms of the earth, and on whoſe moſt gracious providence they depend evermore for preſervation and proſperity; Extend thine accuſtomed goodneſs to the people of this land; who, looking up to thee as the ſupreme author of all bleſſings, and their ſure ſafeguard and mighty deliverer in all dangers and difficulties, do now implore thy watchful care and protection; beſeeching thee to guide them continually with thy counſel, to ſtrengthen them with thy powerful arm, and to crown with ſucceſs their neceſſary endeavours in defeating the unjuſt attempts of their rebellious fellow-ſubjects againſt the rights of our Sovereign, and the lawful authority of the legiſlature of theſe kingdoms. Grant this, O merciful Father, for Jeſus Chriſt's ſake, our only Lord and Saviour. *Amen.*

O Lord God of our ſalvation, in whoſe hands are the iſſues of life and death, of good and evil, and without whoſe aid the wiſeſt counſels of frail

men,

men, and the multitude of an hoſt, and all the inſtruments of war, are but weak and vain; Incline thine ear, we pray thee, to the earneſt and devout ſupplications of thy ſervants, who, not confiding in the ſplendour of any thing that is great, or the ſtability of any thing that is ſtrong, here below, do moſt humbly flee, O Lord, unto thee for ſuccour, and put their truſt under the ſhadow of thy wings. Be thou to us a tower of defence againſt the aſſaults of our enemies, our ſhield and buckler in the day of battle, and ſo bleſs the arms of our gracious Sovereign, in the maintenance of his juſt and lawful rights, and proſper his endeavours to reſtore tranquillity among his unhappy deluded ſubjects in *America*, now in open rebellion againſt his crown, in defiance of all ſubordination and legal government, that we being preſerved by thy help and goodneſs from all perils and diſaſters, and made happily triumphant over all the diſturbers of our peace, may joyfully laud and magnify thy glorious name; and ſerve thee from generation to generation in all godlineſs and quietneſs, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord. *Amen.*

After the prayer in the end of the Litany, "We humbly beſeech thee," &c. three collects are added; — of which the firſt and ſecond are the firſt and third in the office for K. Charles the Martyr, and the third follows, viz.

O Lord moſt good and powerful, we thy ſinful people, here aſſembled before thee, do acknowledge it thine unſpeakable mercy, that for our manifold and heinous provocations we are not utterly conſumed, and given over for a prey to the enemy and avenger. We confeſs, with ſorrow and confuſion, our long unfruitfulneſs under the means of grace, the light of thy goſpel, and the many wonderful deliverances of this church and ſtate, which thou in thy great goodneſs haſt vouchſafed unto us. O Lord, ſhouldſt thou enter into judgement with us for the crying ſins of this nation, our profaneneſs and infidelity, hereſies and ſchiſms, our inordinate love of pleaſures, and other manifold offences, thou mighteſt juſtly inflict upon us the ſeverity of thy wrath, and deliver us up to the reproaches and inſults of our enemies: but there is mercy with thee, therefore ſhalt thou be feared: thou art the Lord God, tender and full of compaſſion, not willing that any ſhould periſh, but that all ſhould repent and live. Look down, therefore, we beſeech thee, with an eye of pity and loving-kindneſs upon thy ſervants, who, with broken and contrite hearts, do here bewail our tranſgreſſions and wretchedneſs. Let our land in this time of trouble ſtill enjoy the light of thy countenance, and the bleſſings of thy bountiful hand; and ſo work upon our hearts and minds by the gracious influences of thy Holy Spirit, that being turned from the error of our ways, and created to newneſs of life, we may walk before thee in all righteouſneſs and holineſs in this world, and inherit thine everlaſting kingdom in that which is to come, through the merits of Jeſus Chriſt, our only Mediator and Advocate. *Amen.*

The COMMUNION-SERVICE.

The Epiſtle, 1 Pet. ii. 11. — 18.
The Goſpel, Luke xiii. 1. — 6.

After the prayer for the whole ſtate of Chriſt's church the following ſhall be uſed.

A prayer for this Church and Kingdom.

O Bleſſed Lord, who haſt manifeſted thine abundant favour to theſe realms, in thy marvellous protection of our religion, laws, and liberties, from the ſecret conſpiracies and open attempts of our enemies; We beſeech thee to preſerve evermore in our minds, ſuch a grateful ſenſe of theſe thine invaluable mercies, that by our exemplary and religious uſe of them, and happy improvements under them, to thy honour and ſervice, we may be accounted worthy of the continuance of thy bleſſings to us and our poſterity. Take away from us, O Lord, all hardneſs of heart, all neglect of thine ordinances, and contempt of thy word; and endue us with a ſpirit of piety and devotion, a ſpirit of juſtice and temperance, of humility and charity, and of all other graces, which adorn the Chriſtian profeſſion; that ſo thy dreadful diſpleaſure and judgements may be ever averted from us, and iniquity not become our ruin. Be thou pleaſed alſo with thine eſpecial favour to guard and proſper our gracious Sovereign King GEORGE, with all the Royal Family. Be thou to him, O Lord, an helmet of ſalvation againſt his enemies that delight in war. Do thou, we pray thee, fruſtrate their wicked deſigns, defeat

feat their ſtratagems, and ſo put them to flight and confuſion before his face, that the terror of his arms may add dignity and luſtre to his crown, and bring ſafety, joy, and happineſs, to himſelf and his kingdoms. Grant this, O merciful Father, for Jeſus Chriſt's ſake, to whom, with thee and the Holy Ghoſt, be all honour and glory, world without end. *Amen.*

A prayer for Unity.

O GOD, who has taught us in thy holy word, to increaſe and abound in love one towards another; Put away from us, we beſeech thee, all bitterneſs and wrath, and evil-ſpeaking and envy, that our hearts may be firmly knit together in mutual affection, in zeal for our religion and laws, in dutiful obedience to the King, and all who are in authority under him; that as there is but one body and one Spirit, and one hope of our calling, one faith, one God and Father of us all, ſo we may henceforth be all of one heart and of one ſoul, united in one holy bond of truth and peace, and may with one mind and one mouth glorify thee, O God, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord. *Amen.*

A prayer for our Enemies.

O Bleſſed Lord, who haſt commanded us by thy beloved Son to love our enemies, and to extend our charity in praying even for thoſe who deſpitefully uſe us; Give grace, we beſeech thee, to our unhappy fellow-ſubjects in *America*, that ſeeing and confeſſing the error of their ways, and having a due ſenſe of their ingratitude for the many bleſſings of thy providence, preſerved to them by the indulgent care and protection of theſe kingdoms, they may again return to their duty, and make themſelves worthy of thy pardon and forgiveneſs: Grant us in the mean time not only ſtrength and courage to withſtand them, but charity to forgive and pity them, to ſhew a willingneſs to receive them again as friends and brethren, upon juſt and reaſonable terms, and to treat them with with mercy and kindneſs, for the ſake of thy Son Jeſus Chriſt our Lord. *Amen.*

EVENING-PRAYER.

The introductory ſentences of ſcripture, and the hymn inſtead of the *Venite*, as at Morning-Prayer.

Proper Pſalms, cxx. cxxi. cxliv.

Firſt Leſſon, 2 Chron. xx. 1. —— 31.

Second Leſſon, James, iv. 1. —— 11.

Pſalm lxvii.

The two new collects appointed to be uſed in Morning-Prayer, the three in the Litany, and the three in the Communion-Service, are all here to be repeated. The Service to conclude with the prayer of St Chryſoſtom, and the bleſſing, as uſual.

LONDON.

Religion, Morality, Controverſy, &c.

The moral and religious miſcellany; or, Sixty-one aphoretical eſſays on ſome of the moſt important Chriſtian doctrines and virtues. By Hugh Knox, D. D. in St Croix. New York printed, 1775. 8vo. —— Had theſe eſſays been leſs doctrinal, they would have been more generally acceptable and uſeful: they are, however, for the moſt part, plain and practical. M.

Sermons on the following ſubjects, viz. The divine omnipreſence; The aſcenſion of Chriſt; The obligation to ſearch the ſcriptures; The bleſſedneſs of thoſe to whom to live is Chriſt, and to die is gain; Our times in the hand of God; The ſhortneſs and frailty of human life; The character of the habitually religious; God's crowning the year with his goodneſs. By Thomas Amory, D. D. 5 s. boards. *Buckland.*

A ſerious exhortation to the due obſervance of December 13. being a day appointed for public faſting and prayer. 1 d. or twenty-five for 1 s. 6 d. *Rivington.*

An oration delivered at the dedication of Free-maſon's hall, Great Queen's ſtreet, Lincoln's Inn-Fields, on Thurſday, May 23. 1776. By William Dodd, L L D. 1 s. *Robinſon.* —— When we find a Rev gentleman gravely ſacrificing the dignity of philoſophy to the grandeur of free-maſons, the bombaſt of the ſpeaker is no longer intitled to lenity, but calls for the animadverſion of every friend of decency, truth, and ſcience. C.

The child's directory; or, Eaſy leſſons, in four parts. Deſigned for the uſe, inſtruction, and improvement of children and youth. 1. A collection of Scripture-ſentences. 2. The ten commandments explained. 3. Againſt inactivity, ſloth, and idleneſs; on compaſſion and cruelty. A ſummary view of the things that are lovely. 4. Hymns, forms of prayer, and the Lord's prayer. To which is prefixed, an addreſs to children on good behaviour. By James Walder. 4 d. *Buckland.* —— The author is a ſerious and ſenſible Proteſtant diſſenter; and his leſſons are plain, pious, and rational. C.

Short ſtrictures on certain paſſages in "A view

view of the internal evidence of the Chriſtian religion, by S. Jenyns, Eſq;" [321.] Written by a layman. 6 d. *White.*——Deſigned to ſhew, that by improper definitions of valour, patriotiſm, and friendſhip, Mr Jenyns has excluded theſe qualities from the rank of virtues; but that if the words be reſtored to their uſual ſignification, the qualities denoted by them will appear real virtues, and conſequently not incompatible with the genius and ſpirit of the Chriſtian inſtitution, but actually recommended in the goſpel. M.

Hiſtory, Politics, &c.

The hiſtory of Vandalia. Containing the ancient and preſent ſtate of Mecklenburg; its revolutions under the Vandals, the Venedi, and the Saxons; with the ſucceſſion and memorable actions of its ſovereigns. By Thomas Nugent, LL. D. &c. 4to. 1 l. 1 s. *Nourſe* [xxviii. 142.]——This concluding volume brings the work down to the marriage of his preſent Majeſty. M.

An account of the life of George Berkeley, D. D. late Biſhop of Cloyne, in Ireland. With Notes containing ſtrictures upon his works. 2 s. *Murray.*

The North-American and the Weſt-Indian Gazetteer. Containing an authentic deſcription of the colonies and iſlands in that part of the globe; ſhewing their ſituation, climate, ſoil, produce, and trade; with their former and preſent condition. Alſo an exact account of the cities, towns, harbours, ports, bays, rivers, lakes, mountains, number of inhabitants, &c. Illuſtrated with maps. 3 s. ſewed. *Robinſon.*

A letter from Gov. Pownal to Adam Smith, LL. D. being an examination of ſeveral points of doctrine laid down in his "Inquiry into the nature and cauſes of the wealth of nations" [205.]. 1 s. 6 d. *Almon.* —— Gov. Pownal diſplays an acuteneſs of remark, a clearneſs of comprehenſion, ſuch ingenuity of argument, and ſo much politeneſs, as claim the moſt candid attention of the author of the Inquiry. C.

Take your choice! 1 s. 6 d. *Almon.*—— The alternatives with which we are here preſented are, "repreſentation and reſpect," or "impoſition and contempt;" with "annual parliaments and liberty," or "long parliaments and ſlavery." We need ſay nothing more of theſe ſtale and exhauſted ſubjects, than that the author treats them with all the warmth of one who is an enemy to the preſent eſtabliſhment. C

State of the gaols in London, Weſtminſter, and borough of Southwark. By William Smith, M. D. 1 s. 6 d. *Bew.* —— As the ſubject of this pamphlet is of an important nature, we hope proper inquiry will be made into the truth of that information which the author has laid before the public. C.

America.

Additional papers concerning the province of Quebec, being an appendix to a book intitled, "An account of the proceedings of the Britiſh and other inhabitants of the province of Quebec, &c. in order to obtain a houſe of aſſembly in that province." [xxxvii. 389]. 5 s. boards. *White* ——Theſe papers contain many curious and intereſting particulars reſpecting the diſaffections and diſorders produced in Canada by the late Quebec act; and the conduct of the King's officers, as well as of the Romiſh biſhop and clergy, the nobleſſe, &c. in that province, before its invaſion by Gen. Montgomery; with obſervations on the illegality of ſome of Gov. Carleton's proceedings there: they alſo contain plans for amending the conſtitution of Quebec; and "a propoſal for a reconciliation with the revolted provinces of North America," without exempting them from the authority of the Britiſh parliament. M.

A ſeries of anſwers to certain popular objections, againſt ſeparating from the rebellious colonies, and diſcarding them entirely: being the concluding tract of the Dean of Gloceſter, on the ſubject of American affairs. 2 s. *Cadell.*

Letters on the American troubles; tranſlated from the French of M. de Pinto. 1 s. 6 d. *Booſey.*——Deſerve to be conſidered among the moſt ſenſible productions which have appeared relative to the conteſt with America. The author diſproves the abſurd pretenſions of the coloniſts, and confirms the expediency of reducing thoſe deluded people to ſubmiſſion by force of arms. C.

Natural Hiſtory, Medicine, &c.

A treatiſe upon artificial electricity, in which are given ſolutions of a number of intereſting electric phenomena, hitherto unexplained. To which is added, an eſſay on the mild and ſlow electricity which prevails in the atmoſphere during ſerene weather. Tranſlated from the original Italian of Father Giambatiſta Beccaria. 4to. 18 s. in boards. *Nourſe.* —— The numerous experiments which this treatiſe contains, afford abundant proof of the ingenuity and induſtry of the author, who is, without doubt, one of the moſt eminent writers of the age on the ſubject of electricity. Notwithſtanding the great extent of the preſent work, we cannot affirm that Father G. Beccaria has much enlarged the bounds of this curious part of philoſophy, but it muſt be acknowledged, that he has both elucidated, and eſtabliſhed upon ſtronger evidence, the theoretical ſyſtem which is moſt generally received of the phenomena of electricity. C.

A ſure guid in ſickneſs and health, in the choice of food, and uſe of medicine, &c.

By

By William Smith, M. D. 6 s. *Bew.* —— Our author ſets off, as uſual, with a little Rabbinical and Hutchinſonian philoſophy. Here we meet with a moſt edifying criticiſm on *Tohu* and *Bohu*; terms highly worthy of inveſtigation, as they occur, the author informs us, in a very ancient book, aſcribed to Abraham the patriarch. Poſitively, we will juſt ſtop a moment to tranſcribe and peruſe a ſhort paſſage — "The wind or air of the living God is one; two, air from air; three, water from air; four, fire from water —He has made out of *Tohu* a ſomething, and he has made that which has no being; he has hewed great pillars from a ſubtile air, which cannot be felt; water from the air; he has digged and hewed *Tohu* and *Bohu*, mire and dirt," &c. — A pretty conciſe ſtyle and manner this of Father Abraham, conſidering he was an Antediluvian. — Having *thus* diſcuſſed the philoſophical parts of his undertaking, the author next deſcants on the animal œconomy, and the non-naturals; and then commences the old round; ſetting off with nervous diſeaſes, and in ſucceſſion treating of the gout, rheumatiſm, aſthma, catarrhs, &c. fevers and infection, and terminating with dyſenteries, ſcurvy, king's-evil, and leproſy; generally cloſing each chapter, as of old, with a train of preſcriptions. M.

Practical obſervations on the cure of hectic and ſlow fevers, and the pulmonary conſumption; to which is added, a method of treating ſeveral kinds of internal hæmorrhages. By Moſes Griffith, M. D. 2 s. *White.* ——This treatiſe bears evident marks of the benevolence and ingenuouſneſs of the author. C.

Miſcellanies.

The works of Andrew Marvell, Eſq; poetical, controverſial, and political. Containing many original letters, poems, and tracts, never before printed. With a new life of the author, by Capt. Edward Thompſon. 4to. 3 vols. 3 l. 3 s. boards. *Becket.* —— We are very glad to ſee ſo handſome an edition of the works of ſo reſpectable a writer, and ſo excellent a man, as Andrew Marvell; the affectionate friend of Milton, the ardent lover of his country, and the undaunted champion of the common rights of mankind. M.

Plays and Poetry.

The Barber of Seville; a comedy of four acts. With ſongs, &c. By the author of Eugenie; or, The ſchool for rakes. 1 s. 6 d. *Bew.* —— Tranſlated from Monſ. Beaumarchais. The ſtory is ſomething like that of the Padlock, not enriched however with any character ſo original as Mungo, but abounding with many more comic incidents, and manifeſting, on the whole, a more artificial conſtruction of the fable. M.

New Brooms! an occaſional prelude, performed at the opening of Drury-Lane theatre, Sept. 21. 1776. By George Colman. 1 s. *Becket.* —— Though the ſubject of this little piece is profeſſedly temporary, yet it contains characters, together with a comic incident or two, worthy of a place in a more permanent drama. The ſprightly prologue [600.] is evidently the production of Mr Garrick. M.

Milton's Italian poems tranſlated, and addreſſed to a gentleman of Italy. By Dr Langhorne. 1 s. *Becket.* —— The ſpirit of the original preſerved. C.

The genius of Britain to General Howe, the night before the battle at Long-iſland. An ode. 1 s. *Sewell.* —— Breathes a ſpirit of loyalty, and is written in a ſtrain of poetical deſcription. C.

The patriot's progreſs; or, The poſt of honour diſputed: a familiar epiſtle, inſcribed to John Wilkes, Eſq; 1 s *Wallis and Stonehouſe.* —— A ſquib for the domeſtic incendiaries and American demagogues, but more conſpicuous for zeal than poetic merit. C.

Jane Shore to her friend: a poetical epiſtle. 1 s. *Becket.* —— Sentiments of the deepeſt penitence, expreſſed with elegiac tenderneſs, and pathetic energy. C.

The triumphs of Faſhion; a poem, containing ſome hints to the faſhionable world; with a word to the ſaints and the nabobs. Part. 1. 1 s. 6 d. ——Unreſerved and poignant invective. The writer diſcovers a talent for ſatire, which, if directed with a more determinate aim, might make a deep impreſſion on thoſe who ſhould be rendered conſcious of the guilt either of folly or vice. C.

The Devil: a poetical eſſay. 1 s. 6 d. *Dodſley.* ——Not the frightful monſter, which is ſometimes painted with a tail, a cloven foot, horns, and ſaucer eyes, a mouth glowing like a furnace, and brimſtone flaming through his noſe, but a fiend in human ſhape. C.

To the memory of the late pious Thomas Wilton. 4 d. *Buckland.* —— This elegy will render neither the hero nor the bard immortal. C.

EDINBURGH.

Remarks on the Remarker; or, The Dialogue between Philalethes and Benevolus fully vindicated, and Mr G. H.'s Second Defence of Tranſubſtantiation in his Explanatory Remarks [265.], clearly refuted. 6 d. *Drummond.*

PROLOGUE for the opening of Drury-lane theatre [392.], 1776, *and introduced in the prelude of* New Brooms.

Written, as it is ſuppoſed, by D— G—, *Eſq;*
Spoken by Mr King.

SCribblers are ſportſmen; and as ſportſmen are,
Some hit, ſome miſs, ſome poach, and ſome beat fair:
This wounds a ſtraggling bird, that often tries,
But never kills; he ſhoots and ſhuts both eyes:
Like our *Train'd Bands*, the mark he never hits,—
He ſcorns to ſee the murder he commits!
Some will whole covies take, nineteen in twenty!
And then you ſmack your lips — for game is plenty!
In ſhort, by you their merits muſt be tried —
And woe to them who are not qualified!
Another ſimile we mean to broach —
A new one too! — the ſtage is a *ſtage-coach!* —
A ſtage-coach! — why? — I'll tell you if you aſk it —
Here * ſome take places, and ſome mount the baſket †!
Our cattle too, that draw the ſtage along,
Are of all ſorts and ſizes — weak and ſtrong,
Brown, grey, black, bay, briſk, tame, blind, lame, fat, lean, old, and young!
If, as we're jogging on, we ſometimes ſtop,
Some ſcold within, and ſome aſleep will drop,
While ſailors and their doxies ſing and roar o'top!
The coachman manager will ſometimes pleaſe ye —
But ſhou'd he ſtuff the coach too full, and ſqueeze ye,
You then begin to ſwear — "Zounds! ſhut the door! —
We're cram'd already! — here's no room for more! —
You're ſo damn'd fat! — a little farther, Sir! —
Your elbow's in my ſtomach! — I can't ſtir!" —
Hoit, hoit! — the coachman then drives on a-pace!
And ſmack! with other ſtages runs a race!
Thro' thick and thin we daſh! — now up! — now down!
Now raiſe a duſt! — now rattling thro' the town! —
Now firſt! — now laſt! — now jolted! — crack! — we fall! —
Laugh'd! — pelted! — hooted at! — and damn'd by all!
Your late old coachman, tho' oft ſplaſh'd by dirt,
And out in many a ſtorm, retires unhurt;
Enjoys your kind reward for all his pains,
And now to other hands reſigns the reins!
But the new partners of the *old machine*,
Hoping you'll find it ſnug, and tight, and clean,
Vow, that with much civility they'll treat you,
Will drive you well, and pleaſantly will ſeat you!
The road is not all turnpike; — and what worſe is,
They can't inſure your watches! — or your purſes!
But they'll inſure you, that their beſt endeavour
Shall not be wanting to obtain your favour!
Which gain'd, — *Gee up!* — th' old ſtage will run for ever!

* *Boxes.* † *Gallery.*

On the war with the Colonies.

OUR Colonies embroil'd affairs
Employing long our public cares,
Have rous'd at length the vengeance of the ſtate;
GEORGE claims our rights, yet courts their love,
For ſlaves can ne'er good ſubjects prove,
Without the heart no conqueſt is complete.

O Britain, what might'ſt thou not do,
Were all thy ſons but firm and true;
But mad Ambition ever finds in thee
Pretending patriots, who ne'er fail
Againſt the beſt of ſchemes to rail,
And hardly ever can you all agree.

But where there's now ſo much at ſtake,
The general ſpirit muſt awake,
Prompting the ardor of our generous youth,
Intrepid volunteers to go,
To curb this daring deſperate foe,
And bring them back to loyalty and truth.

See, how in this heroic line,
Brave Percy and Cornwallis ſhine:
Spurning the charms of ſoft inglorious eaſe,
They ruſh from home and native ſhore,
To where the hoſtile cannons roar,
Braving all dangers of the wars and ſeas.

What flaming cities, and what gore,
Deform the fair Atlantic ſhore!
From kindred blood, O countrymen, forbear;
And thou, O generous parent-ſtate!
By treaty try to end debate,
Nor waſte your ſtrength — a foreign foe ſo near.

Then, with a muſe of heavenly fire,
I'd ſtring my long neglected lyre,
And ſing the glories of great George's reign;
And whilſt I'd make his virtues known,
I'd make the age to come my own,
And gain a name which thou'd for ay remain.

25th November. S.

An Elegy on Mrs BOWES, *firſt wife of Mr Bowes, father of the Counteſs of Strathmore.*

By Lady Mary Wortley Montague.

HAil, happy Bride! for thou art truly bleſt,
Three months of pleaſure crown'd with endleſs reſt!
Merit like yours was Heaven's peculiar care;
You lov'd — you taſted happineſs ſincere:
The ſweets of love to you were only ſhown,
The ſure ſucceeding bitter dregs unknown.
You had not yet the fatal change deplor'd,
The tender lover for th' imperious lord:

Nor felt the pangs that jealous fondneſs brings,
Nor wept the coldneſs from poſſeſſion ſprings:
Above your ſex, diſtinguiſh'd in your fate,
You truſted, yet experienc'd no deceit.
Swift were your hours, and wing'd with pleaſure flew:
No vain repentance gave a ſigh to you:
And, if ſuperior bliſs Heav'n can beſtow,
With fellow-angels you enjoy it now.

The LONG-ISLAND PRISONERS.

An irregular ode.

WAſhington, admir'd by all,
(For he is brave and honeſt 'tis agreed),
Where was he when ſuch evil did befal
The riſing empire's ſons — who ruſh'd with ſpeed
Ruſh'd from th' invaders: — where did Lee command?
And where had hoary Putnam ta'en his ſtately ſtand?

See that indignant croud
Of captives brought along!
They look moſt ſtern at Howe, tho' juſtly proud,
And hum a warlike ſong.
Proud might Sir William truly be,
For generalſhip alone procur'd the victory.

Since ever war, deſtroyer fell, began
To haraſs and exſtinguiſh human kind,
Not one example in embattl'd plan,
Shall the moſt keen enquirer find,
Where troops, altho' like Libyan lions bold,
Stood, when their foes ſurrounded them, as direful ſnakes enfold.

Behold, with high majeſtic mien,
Three Generals are ſeen!
Each like a Regulus appears,
Stretching his hopes of fame through years to roll on years:
The Noble Stirling glowing with the fire
Which warm'd his great grandfather's ſire.
The gallant Sullivan of Ireland's ancient race,
And fearleſs Udell, firm in danger's darkeſt place.

Boaſt not, boaſt not, mighty Howe;
For candour beams upon thy brow.
Think where thy valiant brother's aſhes lie;
Thou knoweſt to conquer, as he knew to die—
Yet little is the conqueſt thou haſt gain'd,
A ſtation never meant to be maintain'd.

Uncertain ſtill war's horrid meteors play,
Ours is the chance to-morrow, yours to-day;
On a ſure baſis Britiſh Empire build;
Think not her youngeſt ſons will ever yield
To unconditional deſpotic ſway,
From Jerſey's cliffs to Maſſachuſet's-bay.
O let Conciliation be the plan,
And in remoteſt climes revere the dignity of man.

The HEADS; or, The year 1776.

YE wrong heads, and ſtrong heads, attend to my ſtrains;
Ye clear heads, and queer heads, and heads without brains;
Ye thick ſkulls, and quick ſkulls, and heads great and ſmall;
And ye heads that aſpire to be heads over all.
Derry down, &c.

Ye ladies — (I would not offend for the world)
Whoſe bright heads, and light heads, are feather'd and curl'd;
The mighty dimenſions dame Nature ſurpriſe,
To find ſhe'd ſo groſsly miſtaken the ſize.
And ye petit maitres, your heads I might ſpare,
Encumber'd with nothing — but powder and hair,
Who vainly diſgrace the true monkey race,
By tranſplanting the tail from its own native place.

Enough might be ſaid durſt I venture my rhymes,
On crown'd heads, and round heads, of theſe modern times;
This ſlippery path let me cautiouſly tread—
The neck elſe may anſwer, perhaps, for the head.

The heads of the church, and the heads of the ſtate,
Have taught much, and wrought much, too much to repeat;
On the neck of corruption uplifted, 'tis ſaid,
Some rulers, alas! are too high by the head.

Ye ſchemers and dreamers of politic things,
Projecting the downfal of kingdoms and kings;
Can your wiſdom declare how this body is fed,
When the members rebel and wage war with the head?

Expounders, confounders, and heads of the law,
I bring caſe in point, do not point out a flaw;
If reaſon is treaſon, what plea ſhall I plead?
To your chief I appeal — for your chief has a head.

On Britannia's boſom ſweet Liberty ſmil'd,
The parent grew ſtrong while ſhe foſter'd the child;
Neglecting her off-pring, a fever ſhe bred,
Which contracted her limbs, and diſtracted her head.

Ye learned ſtate-doctors, your labours are vain,
Proceeding by bleeding to ſettle her brain;
Much leſs can your art the loſt members reſtore,
Amputation muſt follow — perhaps ſomething more.

Pale goddeſs of whim! when with cheeks lean or full,
Thy influence ſeizes an Engliſhman's ſkull,
He blunders, yet wonders his ſchemes ever fail,
Tho' often miſtaking the head for the tail.
Derry down, &c.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY. [451.]

"*Conſtantinople, Oct.* 3. On the 27th of laſt month three heads were brought in here from Syria, one of which was that of the youngeſt ſon of the late Ali Daher. They have been expoſed, according to cuſtom, to the view of the people."

POLAND. [555.]

"*Warſaw, Nov.* 2. On Thurſday laſt the diet cloſed, after having been aſſembled ten weeks. The general confederacy, under which it was held, was diſſolved at the ſame time. The Marſhals of the Diet and the Confederacy having terminated their functions, by making ſpeeches analogous to the preſent circumſtance, the King roſe, and having with his uſual eloquence extolled the perſonal merit of Gen. Mokronowſki, and the great ſervices he had rendered his country, his Majeſty himſelf inveſted that General with the enſigns of the order of the White Eagle, to the ſatisfaction of the whole aſſembly."

"*Warſaw, Nov.* 9. Among the different objects which employed the diet, that of ſetting bounds to luxury particularly merited its attention, and that aſſembly retrenched the enormous expences of dreſs, equipages, &c. According to the new ſumptuary laws, no perſons, except the nobility of either ſex, may wear gold or ſilver lace, pearls, diamonds, laces, ſuperb pelifſes, &c. No burghers of a city may wear ſwords or ſabres, except the magiſtrates, unleſs they are traveling," &c.

RUSSIA. [555.]

"*Peterſburg, Oct.* 11. Our diſtricts on the Wolga will ſoon be in a flouriſhing ſtate, as ten colonies are eſtabliſhed there, compoſed of ninety families.—Ever ſince the fixing of the limits with Poland, her Majeſty has confirmed the privileges of the ſeven united countries of Mohilow, by granting them the free exerciſe of their religion."

"*Peterſburg, Oct.* 25. We learn from Ochotzk, by letters dated July 18. the following particulars: That the ſhip St Paul, belonging to a company of Ruſſian merchants, had entered the above port, which was arrived from the iſlands of Amnak, Umnak, and Unalaſchka, ſituate in the Northern Archipelago, diſcovered by ſome mariners of this nation: That the ſaid ſhip left thoſe iſlands the firſt of June, having on board a merchant, named *Solowjew*, for an interpreter. The cargo of the ſhip conſiſted of the tributes levied for the crown, and merchandiſe, ſuch as beaver-ſkins, and ſkins of black and red foxes, which are valued, according to the prices fixed here, at above one hundred and fifteen thouſand rubles.—There are alſo arrived from the ſaid iſlands ſome of the natives, viz. five men and two women, one of which, from appearance, ſhould be of diſtinguiſhed birth. Her face is marked with ſtrange figures, imprinted on the ſkin by the punctures of a ſharp needle. She has a ring pendent at her noſe, and from her lower lip are ſuſpended little bones of the fiſh Narwal, ſhaped like teeth. The face of the other female is marked in like manner, with a ring in her noſe. The only motive that engaged the above perſons to undertake ſo perilous a voyage, was to have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing her Imperial Majeſty, our moſt gracious ſovereign."

SWEDEN. [555.]

A letter dated, Stockholm, Nov. 1. runs thus. "The real cauſe of the death of Charles XII. of Sweden, has hitherto been involved in a cloud of impenetrable obſcurity. That he was killed by a ball, is not queſtioned: but various ſuſpicions had fixed that crime on different perſons. Some had accuſed the two Frenchmen, Siquier and Megret, the one his engineer, the other his aide-de-camp; but now their innocence ſeems to appear clearly demonſtrated.—It is remembered, that Mr I——, in a diſcourſe pronounced before his Majeſty, at the revolution in 1772, ſpoke the following enigmatical words: "It is a ſurmiſe which I wiſh was not well ſupported, that the hero of the north, Charles XII. fell by the hands . . . . . but ſhame and horror forbid me to proceed." People well acquainted with Mr ——'s knowledge of the matter, thought he meant to inſinuate, that a Swede had committed that atrocious murder; the event has ſince proved more than a ſimple ſuppoſition.—A few days paſt, Mr C—— invited, to a ſplendid dinner, ſeveral of his relations and intimate friends. Before they ſat down to table, he confeſſed himſelf the aſſaſſin of his king; and pointed to a cloſet: "There (ſays he)

you will find the proofs of my villany: it contains papers which I took out of his Majeſty's pocket after his death." Having thus ſaid, he made towards a window, in order, as it is ſuppoſed, to throw himſelf out headlong: he was, however, with-held by his friends. But their care proved fruitleſs; the conſciouſneſs of his crime had ſo wrought upon his mind, that he fell into a phrentic fit, and expired in a few minutes. This extraordinary affair ingroſſes, at preſent, the attention of government."

UNITED PROVINCES. [567.]

"*Hague, Nov.* 5. The States-General have cauſed notice to be given at all the ſea-ports belonging to this republic, that the report of an accommodation between their High Mightineſſes and the King of Morocco is falſe, and without the leaſt foundation; in order that the ſhips which are going out may take the neceſſary precautions to be upon their guard."

FRANCE. [499.]

"*Paris, Nov.* 1. Advices from Spain ſay, that there is no hope of an accommodation with Portugal. The Spaniſh fleet now at anchor at Cadiz is ready to ſail. This fleet conſiſts of eight ſhips of the line, ſix frigates, four bomb-galliots, ſome chebecs, and between 150 and 200 tranſport-veſſels, 10,000 infantry, and 800 cannoniers, excluſive of a proper quantity of warlike ammunition."

"*Paris, Nov.* 15. The ſquadron which Count Duchaffault is to take the command of at Breſt, will conſiſt of ſix men of war and ten frigates, deſtined, it is ſaid, to protect the commerce of the French ſubjects; and for that purpoſe it is to ſail the latter end of this month, or the beginning of the next at fartheſt, for the iſlands of St Domingo and Martinico."

"*Breſt, Nov.* 14. Four men of war and one frigate, the 9th inſtant, ſailed from this port for America, and the day before yeſterday a ſwift-ſailing pink, which in caſe of a calm can row twenty-four oars, went in queſt of the above ſquadron to recal them. Great preparations have for ſome time been carried on at the different ports for war, which have within theſe few days been relaxed."

"*Paris, Nov.* 1. A moſt unfortunate adventure lately happened at Fontainbleau.—Three young ſportſmen happened, by accident, to treſpaſs on the land of M. De Biragues. He was alarmed at the diſcharge of a gun on his grounds; and, perceiving the ſportſmen, he requeſted them to retire. They anſwered in the moſt inſulting terms. The diſpute begat a perſonal conteſt. One of the ſportſmen diſcharging his piece, killed M. De Biragues on the ſpot. His ſon, a child about eight years old, was killed by another. A ſervant coming up at the inſtant, was menaced in the moſt daring terms. The murderers retired with precipitancy. A detail of the particulars having been laid before the King, his Majeſty hath given ſtrict orders to the ſeveral foreign ambaſſadors and envoys, to intreat their reſpective courts not to afford an aſylum for theſe inhuman wretches."

"*St Euſtatia, Sept.* 18. On the 6th inſt. a great hurricane did conſiderable damage at Guadalupe and Grand Terre. It is computed that the loſs is greater than that which happened in the year 1738. Many veſſels have been blown on ſhore, and it is not likely that they can be got off again. All the wooden houſes at Point Petre have been thrown down, and there are but few of ſtone. It was attended with much rain, and a kind of deluge."

SPAIN. [558.]

"*Cadiz, Sept.* 25. The ſquadron under the command of the Marquis of Tilly, is compoſed of four ſhips, of 70 guns, viz. le Puiſſant, le Monarque, le St Joſeph, and le St Damas; and two of 60, l'Amerique, and le Septentrion; five frigates of 26, and two of 20 guns; one veſſel of 30 guns; three ſloops, two of 14. and one of 8 guns; two bomb-ketches of 8, and one bark of 10 guns."

"*Madrid, Oct.* 14. Letters from Bilboa adviſe, that an American privateer, which after having taken and ſent to America five Engliſh ſhips, had put into this port with the five captains of the ſaid ſhips, was ſtopped there, at the requeſt of ſeveral Spaniſh merchants, who preſented a petition for that purpoſe to the commiſſary of the marine, and informed him, that they expected ſeveral Engliſh ſhips laden with merchandiſe for their account; and that if the departure of the ſaid privateer be not oppoſed, and he ſhould make prizes of them, they would ſuffer a conſiderable loſs; that on theſe complaints,

complaints, the commiſſary ordered the privateer to be detained; in conſequence of which, her ſails, rigging, and rudder, have been taken away."

"*London, Nov.* 23. A copy of the Marquis de Grimaldi's letter to the Governor of Bilboa is handed about, in the Spaniſh language, relative to the American corſair, which had taken five Engliſh ſhips, and was detained at Bilboa at the requeſt of the Engliſh vice-conſul; the ſubſtance of which letter is nearly as follows. "That having received advice from the Governor of Bilboa, reſpecting the detention of an American ſhip named the Hawke, Capt. John Lee, and the ſeveral atteſtations of the perſons concerned, which had been laid before his Majeſty, he had been pleaſed to declare, "That in conſequence of the amity ſubſiſting between his Catholic Majeſty and the King of Great Britain, he ſhould maintain a peſect neutrality during the preſent war; that he ſhould not give any aid to the coloniſts; but ſhould not deny their being admitted into any ports of his dominions, while they conformed to the laws of the country."—In conſequence of which the Governor was ordered to ſet at liberty the American veſſel, to deliver back his papers, and to ſupply him with proviſions, water, &c. (care being taken that no prohibited goods be ſent on board), as ſhould enable him to proceed on his voyage. Dated at St Ildefonſo Oct. 7. 1776. *El M. de Grimaldi.*"

BARBARY. [499.]

"*Leghorn, Oct.* 18. The King of Morocco obſtinately perſiſts in not granting a peace to the Hollanders, unleſs they promiſe a conſiderable annual tribute, which he has fixed at 50,000 piaſtres. If this price ſhould be agreed to, Holland will be charged more than any other nation. The Danes pay him no more than 25,000 piaſtres: the preſents which Sweden ſends to him once in two years amount to about 20,000 crowns per annum; France, as well as England, make him preſents from time to time; and other nations pay him but 10,000 ſequins yearly. This Mooriſh prince alſo reaps great profit on the proviſions with which he furniſhes the garriſon of Gibraltar."

ENGLAND. [564.]

A royal proclamation was iſſued, Nov. 8. charging all ſeamen, natural-born ſubjects of his Majeſty, now in the ſervice foreign ſtates, to return, and prohibiting all ſuch ſeamen from entering into foreign ſervice, on pain of being proceeded againſt with the utmoſt ſeverity of the law, and of forfeiting their right of being reclaimed, if taken by Turks, Algerines, &c.;—alſo, offering a reward of 2 l. for every able, and 30 s. for every ordinary ſeamen, to any perſon who ſhall diſcover ſuch ſeamen ſecreting themſelves, ſo that they may be taken into the King's ſervice by any officer employed for raiſing men on or before the 31ſt of December.

By an order of council, dated Nov. 20. the prohibition to export, or carry coaſtwiſe, any gunpowder, ſaltpetre, or any arms or ammunition [500.], is continued for three months after Nov. 23.

Arrived at Spithead, Nov. 12. the Romney war-ſhip, Adm. Montagu, from Newfoundland.

The Yankee, an American privateer, ſome time ago taken and condemned [501.], with all her ſtores, was ſold by auction at Old Lloyd's coffee-houſe, London, Nov. 12. for 330 l. She was put up twice before; the firſt time at 419 l. the ſecond at 400 l. and the laſt time at 300 l.

At a board of admiralty, Nov. 13. the new-invented cork-jacket, for the uſe of ſeamen, to prevent drowning, paſſed an examination, in order for large quantities of them to be purchaſed from the inventor, for the uſe of the royal navy, at the expence of government.

About the end of November, between 7 and 800 of the Greenwich-hoſpital penſioners offered their ſervice voluntarily to the Governor, to man the guardſhips. This was accepted, and they are to be replaced in the hoſpital when the preſent occaſion for their ſervice is no longer neceſſary.

On the 20th of November the King gave the royal aſſent to *An act for granting an aid to his Majeſty, by a Land-tax, to be raiſed in Great Britain, for the year* 1777.

At a common council of the city of London, Nov. 1. an augmentation of 1000 l. a-year to the ſalary of the Lord Mayors of London was agreed to. At the ſame time it was ordered, that the money ariſing from the ſale of places ſhould be paid into the chamber of London, but the Lord Mayors to have the benefit of the cocket-office.

On the 8th of November, Sir Thomas Halifax

Halifax was ſworn in at Guildhall Lord Mayor of London.——Mr Sawbridge, the former Mayor, on reſigning the office, made the following ſpeech.

" Gentlemen of the Livery,

WHEN I was appointed to the chief magiſtracy of this, the firſt commercial city in the univerſe, I aſſured you I would diſcharge its duties with integrity and diligence, and defend the rights and privileges of my fellow-citizens. How far I have fulfilled my engagement, you are the beſt judges. My conſcience does not upbraid me with having failed in a ſingle point.

It is with particular ſatisfaction I now reſign this important office into the hands of a gentleman, who, alſo, has publicly pledged himſelf to maintain your franchiſes. And I have with pleaſure heard him declare, that whilſt he preſides over us, our fellow-citizens ſhall not be torn from their families by a lawleſs banditti, under pretence of manning the navy.

Firmneſs, and a zeal for public liberty, thoſe cardinal virtues in a chief magiſtrate, were never more neceſſary qualities than at this time, when we are in danger of loſing every thing which ought to be held dear by Engliſhmen, from the deſpotic principles of the miniſter, and the corruption of both houſes of parliament.

Gentlemen, I will continue to do my duty, as a private magiſtrate, with as ſtrict an attention as before I had paſſed the chair."

At a court of Aldermen, Nov. 19.—preſent the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen Croſby, Bull, Wilkes, Kennett, Plomer, Lewis, Rawlinſon, Clarke, Thomas, Plumbe, Wooldridge, Newnham, Kirkman, Lee, Smith, Hayley, Harley; abſent, Alſop, Eſdaile, Oliver, Townſend, Aſgill, Bridgen, and Feckham,—it paſſed unanimouſly, That the thanks of this court be given to the Rt Hon. John Sawbridge, late Lord Mayor of this city, for his diligent and faithful diſcharge of the various duties of that important office; for his ſteady and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice; for his zealous defence of the rights and franchiſes of this great city, and the conſtant protection he gave to all its inhabitants; for refuſing the ſanction of his authority to illegal preſs-warrants; and for his politeneſs, deference, and attention to the members of this court, during the whole courſe of his mayoralty."

At the entertainment on Lord Mayor's day, Nov. 9. there were preſent, the Ld Chancellor, four of the Judges, Lord North, many of the Nobility, and eighteen Aldermen, with a more numerous company of perſons of diſtinction than has been preſent on the like occaſion for many years.

The ſtate-lottery [332.] began drawing Nov. 13.

On Saturday, Nov. 9. the Attorney-General moved the court of chancery, on the affidavit of the Rev. Henry Bate, praying an injunction of the court, againſt the farther publication of a paper, publiſhed the Monday before, and continued ſince, under the title of *The Morning Poſt*, which paper the affidavit ſtated to be ſpurious, and a piratical invaſion of the property of ſeveral gentlemen, at whoſe expence *The Morning Poſt*, publiſhed for three years paſt, had been carried on. The Lord Chancellor, after recommending the ſubject-matter of the motion to the Attorney-General's mature conſideration, was pleaſed to grant the injunction.

On Friday, Nov. 15. Mr Dunning moved the court of king's-bench for an information againſt two juſtices of the peace for Middleſex, for refuſing to compel two perſons to take the oaths, who had been charged to be Roman Catholics. Lord Mansfield refuſed Mr Dunning's motion; at the ſame time expreſſed his diſapprobation at this attempt to revive the ſeverities of thoſe very penal laws.

Mr Alleyne moved the court of king's-bench, Nov. 25. for a rule to ſhew cauſe why an information ſhould not be granted againſt the printer of an evening paper, for publiſhing two libels in ſaid paper, reflecting on a Mr Stackpole, who was then bound over to ſtand trial, on a proſecution on the black act, for firing at and wounding a Mr Parker. The libelous paſſages alluded to were read; and appearing on many accounts very groſs, Lord Mansfield ordered the rule, without the leaſt heſitation, to be made abſolute. His Lordſhip condemned the publication in the ſtrongeſt terms; and obſerved, beſides, that publications relative to matters at iſſue before courts of juſtice, were extremely improper, and deſerved public reprehenſion and diſcouragement; particularly when they were intended to influence proſecutions, the event of which might be to draw after it a capital puniſhment.

" *London, Nov.* 15. At two o'clock yeſterday

yeſterday morning, thirty-one convicts, ſeveral of whom had received ſentence of death, but were afterwards reſpited, were conveyed from Newgate on board a lighter at Blackfriars, which afterwards fell down the river a little below Woolwich, where they were put on board the Juſtitia hulk, in order to work on the Thames.—There were eighty-eight convicts, chained two and two, on board the hulk, before the above number were ſent. The full complement of priſoners for the veſſel is 120, beſide the governor, commander, and twenty men to take care of them. Five lighters attend the Juſtitia, on board of which part of the priſoners are put every day to work, and are guarded by the overſeers, who are each of them armed with a broad ſword, horſe-piſtol, and gun.—The priſoners eat in meſſes. Each meſs, which conſiſts of ſix perſons, has an allowance of half a bullock's head, four pound of biſcuit, beſide broth thickened with bread and oat-meal, every day. They are cloathed in jackets, are allowed two linen ſhirts, with a woollen cap, and a pair of ſtockings. They complain more of their confinement than their work; which is too eaſy, as they can only be employed at low water, and in the day time."

"*London, Nov.* 12. Yeſterday David Hartley, Eſq; member for Kingſton upon Hull, accompanied by ſeveral members of both Houſes, exhibited, on Wimbleton common, his ſixth and laſt experiment for demonſtrating the utility and certainty of his invention for preventing the deſtruction of houſes by fire [504.]. His houſe is three ſtoreys high, and has two large rooms on a floor. A fire was firſt lighted on the deal floor of one of the rooms on the ground-floor; next, a large faggot of ſhavings and wood was ſuſpended by iron to the upper part of the ſame room; thirdly, the ſtair-caſe was ſet fire to both above and below: but the fire did not extend itſelf beyond either of the ſpots it was lighted on. Laſtly, the other room on the ground-floor, filled almoſt to the top with faggots, pitch, and other combuſtibles, was ſet fire to; and, notwithſtanding the fire burnt with ſuch fury as to prevent an approach within thirty yards of the windows on the outſide, the room over was as cool and acceſſible as if no fire had been in the houſe. A great number of gentlemen and ladies aſſembled on the occaſion."

At a common council of the city of London, Nov. 22. the freedom of the city was voted to David Hartley, Eſq; "in conſideration of the advantages likely to accrue to the public, by his inventions for ſecuring buildings from fire, and for his reſpectful attention to this city, in his repeated experiments performed before many of the members of this court."

On a petition of William Dawſon, Eſq; the water-bailiff, the court of Aldermen of London, Nov. 19. ordered the Town-Clerk to write to the Lords of the Admiralty, to deſire them to diſcharge John Tubbs, one of the city-watermen, who had been impreſſed.——The Town-Clerk's letter to the Lords of the Admiralty, and the anſwer by Philip Stephens, Eſq; their ſecretary, follow.

"My Lords, William Dawſon, Eſq; this city's water-bailiff, having this day informed the court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, that Lieutenant Tate, of Graveſend, did, on the 3d inſtant, impreſs John Tubbs, one of this city's watermen; I am directed by the ſaid court to deſire your Lordſhips will give orders for the immediate diſcharge of the ſaid John Tubbs. I have the honour to be, my Lords, your Lordſhips moſt obedient humble ſervant, WILLIAM RIX, Town-clerk. —— *Town-clerk's office, Guildhall, Nov.* 19."

"SIR, *Admiralty-office, Nov.* 20. 1776. Your letter of yeſterday contains a demand on the part of the court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of London, of the immediate diſcharge of John Tubbs, who has been impreſſed, and is ſtated to be one of the city's watermen.

This is a ſolemn demand of his diſcharge as a matter of right. As to which I am directed by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to obſerve to you, that the condition of John Tubbs makes him clearly liable, in law, to be impreſſed; inſomuch that if he had abſconded to avoid the preſs, he would have been puniſhable by the court of aldermen for ſo doing.

As matter of right, therefore, it is impoſſible to give him up; and the demand being made in that form, renders it equally impoſſible to ſhew that degree of attention to their application, which it might otherwiſe, if circumſtances would have allowed it, have been their Lordſhips inclination to have done. I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

PH. STEPHENS."

Sept.

Serj. Glynn moved the court of king's-bench, Nov. 25. for a writ of *Habeas corpus* for Tubbs. Lord Mansfield did not think the affidavit full enough; and desired, that the facts might be stated at large in another; and that, in the mean time, an order might be served on the Lords of the Admiralty, not to remove the impressed man while the matter was *sub judice*.

This cause came to be tried in the court of king's-bench, Nov. 28. before the Lord Chief-Justice Earl of Mansfield, and the Justices Willes and Ashurst.—The following is the substance of the arguments.

"To explain this matter, it will be necessary to state the affidavits on which the arguments were founded.

Mr Dawson the water-bailiff's affidavit, went to prove, that there were thirty-one established waterman appointed to row the Lord Mayor's barge; that it was part of his duty to appoint them, and fill up the vacancies as they happened; that on their appointment they received a certificate, stating, among other things, a privilege, or exemption, from being pressed; that their duty was to attend the Lord Mayor on solemn occasions, when he went to hold courts of conservancy, and to carry the Middlesex and Surry juries, who were to examine and see if any incroachments, or other male-practices, had been committed within the districts or places to which such inquiries were limited; and that, as far as he ever knew, could learn, or discover, he understood, that the claim of exemption now made by him, in behalf of the Lord Mayor's watermen, was founded in ancient custom, long known and acquiesced in by those to whom the exercise of the right of pressing had been intrusted.

After this the affidavits of four several watermen were read; one of them, Underhill, had been himself pressed in the year 1746: he swore, that he had been released on the application of the then Lord Mayor. The other three affidavits contained an account of three other of the Lord Mayor's waterman, who had been pressed in the years 1746, 1747, and 1761, in the mayoralty of Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bt; each of whom, on application to the Lords of the Admiralty, had been respectively discharged.

To combat these affidavits, it was sworn, on the other side, first by Mr Stephens, secretary to the board of Admiralty, that he had been in that post for thirteen years, and under-secretary three years, and that he never heard a syllable of the exemption now claimed. An affidavit was likewise read on the same side, made by one of the clerks belonging to the same board, wherein he deposed, that he had made a diligent and faithful search in the Admiralty-books, from the 1st of January 1744, to the end of that year; from the 1st of January 1746, to the end of that and the next year; and from the 1st of January 1761, to the end of that year; and could find no entry of any application from the Lord Mayor or corporation of the city of London, but one, which was that in the year 1744, where he found a copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the then Lord Mayor, acquainting his Lordship, that in regard to his application, though the waterman pressed had offered to find an able waterman in his place, they had discharged him, without desiring the performance of any such condition.

The affidavit of the officer who pressed Tubbs was read, shewing, that Tubbs had been employed in navigating a vessel from Gravesend, for which he was to be paid the sum of two pounds twelve shillings; that he (the officer) was shewn a certificate of exemption; but that several other persons in possession of such certificates, and claiming such privileges, were then at Gravesend.

The last affidavit read was that of one of the Lord Mayor's watermen, who deposed, that neither he nor any of those who rowed the city-barge had any livery, fixed salary, or badge, whatever; that they were under no particular obligation to attend: their attendance, it was deposed, did not exceed above six or seven times a-year; and when they did attend, they received no more than their usual day's pay, which was half a crown, three and sixpence, or five shillings, proportionably to the time, labour, and distance.

Mr Attorney-General observed, that the motion for the rule was supported on a claim of exemption; that, before he proceeded any further, he should observe, that the right of pressing, though not making any part of the present question, was necessary to be asserted; that the

the claim now ſet up acknowledged that right; conſequently the *onus probandi* lay on the ſupporters of the rule, to ſhew that the exemption was as well founded as the general law. It was a matter of great doubt, whether any authority, ſhort of a poſitive act of parliament, would ſupport the exemption; ſuppoſing, however, that it might, the queſtion would be, Whether the uſage by which this exemption was claimed, was ſanctified by time, was acquieſced in, and, as all cuſtoms ought to be, was founded in reaſon and utility? Before he went into thoſe latter conſiderations, he would, however, ſay a word or two on the nature of exemptions from the general law of preſſing, as provided for in our ſtatute-books.

He ſaid, every ſeaman, ſea-faring man, and perſons rowing and working in boats upon rivers, &c. were, previous to the ſtatute of the 4th and 5th of William and Mary, liable to be preſſed; that, however, by an act of the 1ſt of Anne, chap. 16. it was ſpecially provided, that no harpooneer, or other foreigner, employed in the whale-fiſhery, ſhall be impreſſed for her Majeſty's ſervice. This act was further confirmed and recogniſed by the 10th of Geo. I. chap. 16. by the 12th of the ſame King, and by ſeveral ſubſequent acts of parliament. He obſerved, every legal exemption from the general law of preſſing was ſpecified, and the inſtructions accompanying or contained in the warrants iſſued on ſuch occaſions, always deſcribed the perſons fit and proper to be preſſed, and thoſe likewiſe who ſtood exempted from the general law by act of parliament; conſequently, on this clear, legal, deciſive ground, it was plain, that the exemption now claimed, not being ſupported by any legiſlative deſcription, the rule ought to be diſcharged.

But ſuppoſing that the rule was maintainable upon ancient uſage or cuſtom, it muſt be proved, that the uſage was an immemorial one, and that the cuſtom was good. He would then undertake, he ſaid, to prove, that no ſuch uſage ever exiſted; and, if it did, it ought to fall, as not being ſupported by any one colour or degree of public utility. What were the proofs adduced in favour of the cuſtom? That three or four men have depoſed, they remember three or four of the city-watermen to have been impreſſed, and that they were diſcharged. Now, taking the facts to be true, he contended, they proved nothing; for the moſt that could be ſaid, was, that the watermen were impreſſed, and the Lords of the Admiralty, as a matter of favour, diſcharged them, not as a matter of right, or obligation. But when the truth of the tranſaction comes out, how does it appear? — That only one of the perſons names diſcharged is to be found in the Admiralty-books: and he is found to be diſcharged, not as a matter of right, but of mere favour, having previouſly agreed to find a ſubſtitute in his place; though their Lordſhips, out of reſpect for the Lord Mayor, remitted the performance of his engagement. Here then, ſaid he, is an end of the claim of uſage, and of every argument in ſupport of the rule.

Suppoſing, once for all, that the exemption had been better founded in point of cuſtom; that, through a lapſe of time and neglect, ſo abſurd a cuſtom had obtained; it was worth enquiring, how far it was founded in utility. This, he diſcovered, conſiſted ſolely in rowing the Lord Mayor in his commendable ſummer's progreſs of ſwan-hopping. He, for his part, could not ſee any other ſubſtantial benefit to be derived from the exemption, except to prevent Mr Water-Bailiff being obliged to find a ſubſtitute in Tubbs's place, on that important occaſion. Yet if the duty was as important as he doubted not his learned brethren on the other ſide would endeavour to repreſent it, he ſhould ſtill be at a loſs to ſee how any argument built on ſuch importance could apply: for it appeared, that they neither had ſalary, livery, nor badge; that they were paid like any other waterman hired on ordinary occaſions; that they reſided moſtly at Graveſend; that Tubbs was not in the exerciſe of his duty, but ſpecially employed in his own buſineſs, which, on the ſuppoſed virtue of his certificate, he thought intitled him to lucrative advantages, which were denied to others.

On the whole, therefore, he inſiſted, that the exemption was not ſupported by ſtatute-law, nor uſage; and though it had, the cuſtom was not neceſſary, that thirty-one certificated perſons ſhould be legally or regularly retained for the due performance of the duty which was ſuppoſed to create the legal exemption. He obſerved, beſides, in the body of the argument, that no regiſtry of the

perſons thus certificated being kept, ſuch a looſe, diſcretionary power, of protecting thirty-one perſons, might, by management, be extended to any number, to ſo many perſons as would eat out the power derived from the general law of preſſing, ſo as to defeat its obvious purpoſes.

The Solicitor-General went over a good deal of the ground traced out by the Attorney-General. He contended, that there could not be a ſtronger proof that no ſuch exemption exiſted, than the act of the 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary. In chap. 16. ſect. 8. for eſtabliſhing the watermens company, it was enacted, That if any waterman working or plying on the river Thames, from Windſor to Graveſend, ſhall voluntarily, wilfully, and obſtinately withdraw, hide, or convey him or themſelves away in the time of preſſing, or the execution of their Majeſties commiſſion for preſſing, that ſhall or may be had for their ſervice; ſaid waterman or watermen returning, after ſaid preſs has ceaſed, to his or their former occupations on ſaid river, ſhall, on conviction of two witneſſes, ſuffer impriſonment by the ſpace of two weeks, and ſhall for one whole year be prohibited to row on ſaid river. This, he ſaid, was the fulleſt proof of the general right of preſſing, and the moſt unqueſtionable one that no ſuch exemption exiſted. The other chief part of the Solicitor's argument went to ſhew, that no exemption, ſhort of an exemption by ſtatute, could create a privilege againſt the general law, not even if the exemption had been created by a royal charter, or ſpecial grant from the crown. This he endeavoured to prove by the famous cauſe depending for ſome time between Lord William Poulet, as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Middleſex, and the late celebrated Sir Hans Sloane. His Lordſhip ordered eight pounds to be levied on Sir Hans, as a contribution or ceſs, on account of ſome freehold property he held at Chelſea, in ſaid county, towards defraying, in default of perſonal ſervice, the expence of finding a perſon to ſerve in the militia. Sir Hans refuſed to pay, on the ground of his being excuſed, as a member of the college of phyſicians, who were incorporated by royal charter, by Henry VIII. Lord William brought his action; and Sir Hans's juſtification being a claim of exemption under a royal charter, the matter came to be argued before the court of king's-bench, in the year 1720; when the court were of opinion, that the general preſervation of the ſtate being the law paramount of the community, conſequently, though the King was the perſon, who, by the law paſſed in the reign of Charles II. was inveſted with the ſole ordering, raiſing, and diſbanding of the militia; yet, in contradiction of the ſupreme law, the general ſafety of the ſtate, he, the King, cannot grant an exemption to diſpenſe with ſo ſuperlative a duty as the common defence of the realm. The opinion of all the judges was deſired; but the matter was never finally decided on. The deduction the Solicitor endeavoured to draw from this rule of law was, that no exemption ſhort of a legiſlative exemption would anſwer the purpoſe of the ſupporters of the rule.

Mr Wallace confined himſelf chiefly to the watermen not being in conſtant employment, and the poſſible abuſe there might be made of the exemption, by increaſing the certificates to any number the water-bailiff might think proper, without a poſſibility of detection.

Mr Cuſt, the laſt counſel on the ſame ſide, differed widely from the Solicitor-General. He ſaid, it was only in the power of the King to grant an exemption; that no ſuch general or ſpecial grant was pretended; and that, conſequently, though the exerciſe of the right of the Lord Mayor to protect his watermen had been made clearly out, which, he inſiſted, did not appear to be the caſe in a ſingle inſtance; yet no ſuch ſpecial grant, charter, or privilege, being ſhewn, the exemption would be nothing more than an uſurpation, without a ſingle ground or colour of law or utility to uphold it.

Serjeant Glyn was heard firſt in behalf of the rule. He inſiſted, that there being no complaint or other application to be found in the admiralty-books before or ſince the year 1744, relative to the matter in queſtion, was the ſtrongeſt preſumptive evidence that could be adduced in ſupport of the exemption contended for, as it went to prove, that the moment the Lord Mayor's certificate was produced, its authority was acknowledged, and the perſon producing it ſet at liberty. Another argument went to ſhew the utility of the duty, and the abſolute obligation of the performance,

which

which lay on the watermen. He ſaid, the mode of performing the duty, whether on certain days, or within ſtated periods, was of very little conſequence; it was the undertaking to row the Lord Mayor's barge, the being ready to perform it when called upon, that conſtituted the ſervice; and the public buſineſs of the corporation, and the conſervancy of the river Thames, that conſtituted the utility. Whether, therefore, the watermen were called upon once, ſeven, or ſeventy times in the courſe of the year, availed nothing; they were ſtill looked upon to be in the ſervice of the Lord Mayor, where-ever their reſidence within his juriſdiction might be, as much as if they were waiting in his hall. He made ſeveral pointed obſervations upon paſſages in the arguments of the Attorney and Solicitor General, which we ſhall paſs over, as conſiſting in nice legal diſtinctions, relative to the operation of law, ariſing on cuſtom and ſtatute, in which he proved, that Mr Solicitor was groſsly miſtaken, when he aſſerted, that no exemption by royal charter would create an exemption from uſage founded in immemorial cuſtom.

Mr Dunning apologiſed to the court. He ſaid, he was ſomewhat ſurpriſed to hear from the bench any inſinuation, as if he had been the cauſe of having the buſineſs of the court impeded; that he underſtood the Noble Lord who made the propoſition, (Lord Mansfield), and his learned friend (the Attorney-General), were exactly of the ſame way of thinking; for they both ſeemed to think, that the claim of exemption was too well founded, and they were both willing that the determination might be deferred, on Tubbs's entering into recogniſances for his future appearance *.

Mr Dunning ſupported the rule on two grounds. He ſaid, that the crew of the Lord Mayor's barge conſiſted of a ſelect number of thirty-one men; and that their buſineſs was not to ſwan-hop, as had been wittily obſerved by his learned friend, but to row the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and the Middleſex and Surry juries, in their view of the river Thames, in order to its conſervancy. Whether this, however light it might be held in the opinion of his learned friend, was not at leaſt of as much conſequence, as thoſe ſummer-trips made by one of the parties, headed and directed by the Firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty, accompanied by his ſelect friends, called for very little proof. He then drew a very ludicrous compariſon between the regiſtry ſo much deſired on the other ſide, and the certificates granted to the city-watermen. In the former inſtance, the thirty-one perſons names might be indeed ſet down, but the names might be aſſumed by a thouſand different perſons. He then read the deſcription contained in one of the certificates, ſhewing its particularity, and the impoſſibility of making any improper uſe of it. "Such a man, twenty-ſeven years of age, dark complexion, wearing a cap or wig, with a ſcar on his finger;" and contraſted it with the bare entry of the ſame perſon's name in a regiſtry. He added, that if any doubt remained with the parties on the other ſide, that more than thirty-one certificates had been granted, it was their buſineſs to detect the fraud, and not, from the bare poſſibility of one, preſume and conclude in argument, that a fraud had actually been committed.

Meſſ. Davenport, Alleyne, and Lee, were heard in ſupport of the rule: the two latter declared themſelves on the general queſtion of preſſing, that they held it illegal; and Mr Alleyne, in particular, ſaid, that he underſtood, and had prepared himſelf accordingly, to maintain, that preſſing upon any pretence, or on any exigency, was illegal.

Lord Mansfield then proceeded to give his opinion, and delivered himſelf nearly as follows.—It gives me a real concern, that a queſtion ſhould come to be agitated before this court, ſo inſtantaneouſly taken up, and argued, under every diſadvantage that ſhortneſs of time, and want of inſtruction, in a new matter, muſt neceſſarily give it; and I am ſorry, heartily ſorry, that ſuch a miſunderſtanding between two ſuch reſpectable bodies, as the Lords of the Amiralty, and the Lord Mayor and Citizens of London, ſhould ever have taken place: but I am the more concerned, as my advice of entering into recogniſance for the appearance of Tubbs to abide the determination, was rejected. That advice was rejected as haſtily, as the contention had ariſen; which, if followed, might have

* Earl Mansfield had propoſed, that as the arguments promiſed to be long, and the buſineſs of the court great, (it being the laſt day of term), the caſe might lie over till next term; to which the Attorney-General conſented; but the City-Counſel refuſed.

been the means of releasing the man, and, perhaps, terminated the disputes in a manner less violent than the present. I am aware, that, on the one hand, the liberty of the man is at stake; I am conscious, on the other, that the privileges contended for are, in themselves, trivial and unimportant: for what is one seaman to the Lords of the Admiralty? what is a single waterman to the Lord Mayor and City of London? But such, I am sorry to say, is the complexion of the times, that rather than the city of London would obtain a trifling matter as a favour, they seemed as if they would risk their best privileges for the sake of litigation. On the other hand, the Lords of the Admiralty, not meaning to invade any charter, or throw any insult on the City of London, were cautious of establishing precedents.—However, as I am called upon publicly, and forced to deliver my solemn opinion, I shall now give it.

Pressing has always been reckoned a hardship; but it is a practice that has been established time immemorial, for many ages past, and justifiable only on the plea of necessity, or the safety of the state; upon this principle, that individuals must suffer some mischief rather than the public safety be endangered, or the republic suffer damage. But though this practice is authorised by custom, and the necessity of the state, it ought to be used with great tenderness and discretion; and where any abuse is discovered, it ought to be punished; as, even in the abuse of a legal act, such as arresting a merchant upon 'Change, when the officer could take another opportunity, for such abuse the court has punished him.

His Lordship then said, if more time had been given to discuss the matter, and produce more proof, he might have seen things in another light; but taking it as it then stood before him, he did not see any claim set up by the city, that was supported either by law or in history, or by custom proved before the court. He observed, that all partial exemptions of individuals, or bodies of people, threw the burden, though heavy, on that part of the public which was obliged to make up all deficiency. His Lordship, therefore, could see no just reason for discharging the man.

Mr Justice Willes said, that he felt greatly that any man should be deprived of his liberty. He wished that the present determination had not been so hurried. He did not approve the doctrine laid down by the Solicitor-General, but coincided in that part of the argument of the learned Serjeant, where he contended, that the mode of service was nothing, if the engagement to serve was certain; but, for his part, he neither thought the usage proved, nor that the service was of such a nature as to support the custom on the ground of utility.

Mr Justice Ashhurst said, the question was, simply, Is the custom of impressing legal? That, in the present instance, was allowed. Then, if pressing was supported by usage time immemorial, it established a general power to press, unless where an exemption was created by statute, or a custom on the other side equally strong, founded in an exemption time immemorial: no such immemorial custom being shewn by the supporters of the rule, he agreed with the court, that the rule ought to be discharged.

Scotland. [565.]

The high court of justiciary appointed the Lords Justice-Clerk and Kames to go the western circuit last autumn, the Lords Auchinleck and Gardenston the northern, and the Lords Kennet and Hailes the southern; — the courts to sit down, at Perth, Sept. 5. Aberdeen, Sept. 12. and Inverness, Sept. 20.; at Jedburgh, Sept. 12. Dumfries, Sept 19. and Air, Sept. 26.; and at Inverary, Oct. 3. Glasgow, Oct. 10. and Stirling, Oct. 16.

At Perth, Lord Auchinleck judge, John Fyfe, a lieutenant of marines, was tried for the murder of James Taylor flax-dresser in Perth. The jury found the libel proven; but, further, found it proven, that, at the time of committing the crime, and for a considerable time before, the pannel was insane. The judge found, that the pannel was not an object of punishment; and, therefore, assoilzied him simpliciter: but ordained him to be carried back to prison, till his friends should find security to take the custody of his person, and place him under such confinement, that he may be prevented from committing other crimes or outrages in time coming.

At Aberdeen, Lord Gardenston judge, Alexander Morison wright in Aberdeen, indicted for the murder of Agnes Yule, his wife, by giving her some wounds on the head with an axe, of which she died, was found guilty, all in one voice, by the jury, and sentenced to be fed on bread

bread and water till Friday, Nov. 1. on that day to be hanged, and his body to be hung in chains. —— Samuel Gordon in Knock, and John and Charles Gordon in Toldow, were tried on an indictment at the inſtance of the King's Advocate, and Donald Cameron, ſoldier in the 29th regiment of foot, for an aſſault and battery made by them upon the private complainer, and a recruiting-party of the 29th regiment, under the command of Capt. Forbes. The jury having found the libel not proven, the pannels were diſmiſſed from the bar. It appeared, from the evidence, that the recruiting-party had dealt blows very freely in the mob; and that Alexander Gordon, who had died before the trial came on, had been the firſt of the brothers who was engaged in the fray; and that the ſurviving brothers had only taken a concern in it with a view to relieve their brother Alexander. From the whole ſtrain of the evidence, it appeared, that Capt. Forbes had conducted himſelf, during the continuance of that affair, with great temper and prudence. As an officer, he ſhewed a proper attention to ſave and protect his party, and bore the inſults frequently given by the mob with that patience which did him honour as a good citizen. And the judge, in his charge to the jury, expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction with the conduct of Capt. Forbes upon that occaſion. —— Anne Peter, from Kintore, indicted for child-murder, was, upon her own petitioning, and the advocate-depute's conſenting, baniſhed for life, her ſervice adjudged for ſeven years.

At Jedburgh, the Lords Kennet and Hailes judges, James Howden, late ſervant to George Bruce tenant in Houſelawbank, tried for ſtealing out of his ſaid maſter's houſe a ſmall box, containing between 40l. and 50l. in bank-notes, and bills to a conſiderable value, was found guilty by a plurality of voices of the jury, and ſentenced to be hanged at that place on the 22d of October.

At Glaſgow, Alexander Thomſon, an officer of the revenue at Greenock, and four ſailors on board the veſſel he commanded, were tried, on an indictment at the inſtance of Ninian Scott merchant in Greenock.—The facts are thus related. Scott ſome time ago imported from Barbadoes, (in the brigantine Bell, belonging to him and his father, of which veſſel he was ſupercargo), a cargo of rum. At Cape Clear in Ireland, and at the iſle of Arran, quantities of the rum were ſmuggled out of the veſſel. On the veſſel's coming near the harbour of Greenock, Thomſon boarded her; and finding ſhe had broken bulk, he placed tideſmen on board, to prevent further frauds. He then went in queſt of the boats in which the rum had been ſent to Arran: one of which he ſeized. After conſulting the collector and comptroller of the cuſtoms at Greenock, Thomſon ſeized Scott's veſſel, put his men in poſſeſſion of her, and carried her into Greenock harbour: ſeveral caſks of rum which had not been entered, were ſeized. Scott threatened vengeance againſt Thomſon and his men; and on the 12th of Auguſt went on board, and peremptorily demanded from Thomſon the keys of the veſſel. Being told, that neither the veſſel, nor the keys, could be delivered up without an order from the board of cuſtoms, he repeated his threats. Thomſon having gone aſhore, to report at the cuſtom-houſe what had happened, Scott came behind him, and gave him two blows on the head. One of Thomſon's men interpoſing, he was ſtruck likewiſe: on which a ſcuffle enſued between Scott and his friends, and Thomſon and his men. Of this riot the board of cuſtoms directed a precognition to be taken by the ſheriff, in order to bring Scott to trial. To get the ſtart of them, Scott brought this action againſt Thomſon. — Scott did not appear at the trial; which, however, was ordered to proceed. During the debate on the relevancy, the agent for the pannels learned, that Scott had carried off from the court-houſe two of their moſt material witneſſes. A warrant was forthwith obtained to apprehend Scott and the witneſſes. The witneſſes had made their eſcape, but Scott was found, and brought into court. He at firſt declared, that he had walked down the ſtreet with theſe witneſſes; but denied his having ſpoke to them on the ſubject of the trial, or that he knew where they were: but being admoniſhed by the judges to tell the truth, he acknowledged, that he did carry away the witneſſes, and prevailed with them to conceal themſelves till the trial ſhould be over. — Mr Thomſon and his men were acquitted, and found intitled to their expences; which were modified to 100l. Sterling. Mr Scott was committed; but afterwards liberated on his finding caution to anſwer when called.

MAR-

Marriages.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. James Ruthven, onlyſon of Lord Ruthven, to Lady Mary-Eliſabeth Leſlie, ſecond daughter of the Earl of Leven.

Nov. 10. At Roſedoe, the houſe of Sir James Colquhoun, Bt, Allan Bogle, Eſq; eldeſt ſon to —— Bogle, of Shettleſton, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Glen of Portencaple.

22. At Edinburgh, Alexander Tytler, Eſq; Advocate, to Miſs Fraſer, eldeſt daughter of the deceaſed William Fraſer of Balnain, Eſq;

Births.

Nov. 8. Mrs Young of Skirling, of three daughters, all likely to do well.

12. At Newbottle abbey, the Marchioneſs of Lothian, of a ſon.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Copland of Collieſton, of a daughter

15. At Edinburgh, Mrs Boſwell, wife of James Boſwell, Eſq; Advocate, of a ſon.

25. At London, the Lady of Lord Viſc. Melſington, ſon of the Earl of Portmore, of a ſon.

29. At Dublin Caſtle, Mrs Lees, wife of John Lees, Eſq; Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, of a ſon and heir.

In the evening of Nov. 14. the new-born daughter of the Earl of Derby [566], was baptized, at his Lordſhip's houſe in Groſvenor ſquare, by the name of *Charlotte*, their Majeſties in perſon, and the Counteſs of Carliſle, ſponſors.

Deaths.

Sept. 26. In the iſland of Barbadoes, Mary Jordan, aged 108 years; a remarkable inſtance of longevity for that climate.

At New York, Capt. Walter Nugent of the marines, who was wounded in the engagement on Long iſland.

Oct. 23. At Nottingham, in the 50th year of his age, Robert Sutton of Cleadon, Eſq; a captain of the 14th regiment of foot, and a near relation to Lord Stormont. He has left a widow, one of the daughters of Sir Alexander Forbes of Foveran, Bt, Aberdeenſhire.

27. At Glaſgow, in the 93d year of her age, Suſanna Weems, relict of Mr James Macgoune, late ſchoolmaſter at Dunblane, and daughter of Mr William Weems, laſt Epiſcopal miniſter of Leacroft.

Nov. 1. At London, of a complication of diſeaſes, Mr Edward Shuter, comedian.

3. At his ſeat at Ditchley, in Oxfordſhire, aged upwards of 70, Robert Lee, Earl of Litchfield, Viſcount Quarendon, *Cuſtos Brevium* of the court of Common Pleas. Dying without iſſue, the title is extinct. The office of *Cuſtos Brevium*, annexed to the title, devolves to the crown. His death was occaſioned by a fall he received from his horſe the Friday preceding, as he was hunting near Ditchley.

5. At Girton, in Galloway, Mr Robert Cooper, miniſter of that pariſh.

6. At Coalſton, George Brown of Coalſton, Eſq; one of the Lords of Seſſion His Lordſhip reſigned his place as a Lord of Juſticiary ſome months ago [222]. —— Our readers have ſeen this Hon. Gentleman's ſpeech to the jury in the noted trial of James Stewart. [xv. 549. 649. xiv. 528.]

9. At Rochallie, Capt. Finlay Farquharſon of Rochallie.

11. At Pennycuik, Mrs Henrietta Brown, daughter of the deceaſed Andrew Brown of Dolphinton, and wife of Mr Thomas Macourty miniſter of Pennycuik.

14. At Broughton-hall, Miſs Hearſy Fullerton, daughter of George Fullerton, Eſq; comptroller of the cuſtoms at Leith

16. At London, of a lingering illneſs, aged 66, Mr James Ferguſon, lecturer in natural philoſophy and aſtronomy,—"one of the greateſt geniuſes in mechanics that ever appeared in this or perhaps any other country, as his ſeveral publications abundantly teſtify. With a very ſagacious mind, and the moſt engaging and primitive ſimplicity of manners, he poſſeſſed an uncommon ſhare of good nature and humility. His whole deportment was indeed highly becoming, what he profeſſed himſelf to be, a ſincere believer in the Chriſtian faith; ſo that it may juſtly be ſaid of him that *he was an Iſraelite indeed, in whom there was no guile.*" *Lond. pap* ——Our readers have ſeen his life, written by himſelf. [xxxvi. 1. 67]

18. At Ormly, in Caithneſs, Mrs Eliſabeth Sinclair, wife of Mr John Roſe ſheriff-clerk of Caithneſs.

19. At Brompton, the Hon. Mrs Hervey, relict of the Hon. William Hervey, uncle to the Earl of Briſtol.

Lady Windſor, relict of the late Lord Windſor, mother of the Lady Mount-Stuart, and of the late Lady Beauchamp.

At Rickmerſworth, in Herts, Joſeph Dobyns, a ſhepherd aged 102.

24. At Edinburgh, Miſs Eliſabeth Rocheid, daughter of the deceaſed Alexander Rocheid of Inverleith, Eſq;

24. At Aberdeen, Mrs Burnet of Kirkhill.

25. At Edinburgh, Miſs Baby Scot, daughter of the deceaſed Dr Alexander Scot of Thirlſtane.

25. At or near London, Mr Wilberforce, in the 101ſt year of his age. He was formerly a merchant in London.

26. At Air, John Crawfurd, Eſq; collector of the cuſtoms at Air.

"*London, Nov.* 7. There is in the poſſeſſion of Mr Stokes of Kenilworth, in the county

county of Warwick, a coffin-plate, (lately found), on which is the following very remarkable inſcription: "Mr James Bowles, obiit Aug. 15th, 1656, Ætatis 152."—By the above it appears, that he lived to the ſame age as old Parr, died twenty years after him, and ſeventeen years after Henry Jenkins, who lived to the ſurpriſing age of 169. The plate, which is tin, has been plated on both ſides with ſilver, and is marked on the back with the maker's name (as is ſuppoſed), John Die."

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

"*Nov.* 22. The King in council was this day pleaſed to declare John Earl of Buckinghamſhire Lieutenant General and General Governor of the kingdom of Ireland."

The King has been pleaſed,

Nov. 9. to confer the honour of the Moſt Honourable Order of the Bath on John Clavering, Eſq; Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's Forces.

— 13. to appoint John Collet, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Conſul at Genoa, in the room of James Holford, Eſq; deceaſed.

— 30. to nominate Robert Macqueen, Eſq; to the place of one of the ordinary Lords of Seſſion in Scotland, in the room of George Brown, Eſq; deceaſed.

— to preſent the Rev. Mr William Taylor to the church and pariſh of Baldernock, in the preſbytery of Dumbarton and county of Stirling, vacant by the tranſlation of Mr James Carrick, late miniſter there.

The Earl of Caſſilis, one of the ſixteen Peers of Scotland to ſit in parliament, in the room of Charles Lord Cathcart, deceaſed. Elected unanimouſly in the palace of Holyrodhouſe, Nov. 14.

Dublin Caſtle, Nov. 4. This day the Lord Lieutenant was pleaſed to confer the honour of Knighthood on Boyle Roche, Eſq;

War-office, Oct. 8. 1776. *continued.* [568.]

Capt. William Pawlett, of the 59th reg. to be Captain of an Independent Company of Invalids at Jerſey, vice John Leman.

Maj. Henry Caldwell to be Lieutenant-Colonel in America only.

Capt. John Clarke to be Captain Commandant of a corps of foot ſerving in Africa.

Col. William Faucitt to be Governor of Graveſend and Tilbury, vice Charles Lord Cadogan.

War office, Nov. 5. 1776.

1ſt reg. of dragoon-guards: Maj. Anthony Lovibond is appointed to be Major, vice Charles Hamilton; Lieut. Hatton Flood to be Captain, vice Anthony Lovibond; Corn. Edward Payne to be Lieutenant, vice Hatton Flood; George Charles Brathwaite, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Edward Payne; and Lieut. John Prince to be Adjutant, vice Hatton Flood.

2d reg. of dragoon-guards: Corn. Charles Combers to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Stiſted; and Calverly Bewicke, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Charles Combers.

3d reg. of foot-guards: Lieut. John Otway Wynyard, from the 3d foot, to be Enſign, vice Gilbert Roberts.

Royals, 1ſt bat.: Enſ. Juſtly Watſon Green to be Lieutenant, vice James Scrimger.

Royals, 2d bat.: Capt. James Lumſdaine to be Major, vice Henry Balfour; Lieut. Stephen Gually to be Captain, vice James Lumſdaine; Enſ. Thomas Mylles Riddell to be Lieutenant, vice Stephen Gually; and Colin Campbell, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Mylles Riddell.

4th reg. of foot: Thomas Lawrence, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Peter Kemble.

22d reg. of foot: Hugh Wallace, Gent. to be Enſign, vice George Auguſtus Cuninghame.

25th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. William St Clair to be Captain, vice George Symmers; Lieut. Charles Smith to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William St Clair; and Enſ. William Adair to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Smith.

26th reg. of foot: Enſ. Robert Thomas to be Lieutenant, vice William Smibert; and Bulſtrode Whitlocke, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Robert Thomas.

51ſt reg. of foot: Alexander Malcolm, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Alexander Montgomery Cuninghame.

59th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. John Clarke to be Captain, vice William Pawlett; Lieut. George Ball to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Clarke; and Enſ. William M'Leod to be Lieutenant, vice George Ball.

Royal Americans, 3d bat.: Frederick de Gentzkow, Gent. to be Lieutenant.

65th reg. of foot: Lieut. George Gordon to be Quartermaſter, vice John Watſon.

War-office, Nov. 19.

2d troop of horſe-guards: Sub-Brig. and Corn. Robert Leighton is appointed to be Brigadier and Lieutenant, vice Samuel Hutchinſon; Edward Topham, Gent. to be Sub-Brigadier and Cornet, vice Robert Leighton; Adj. and Lieut. John Tempeſt to be Brigadier and Lieutenant, vice Sir Willoughby Aſton; Sub-Brig. and Corn. John Lemon to be Adjutant and Lieutenant, vice John Tempeſt; and Henry Clinton Vilettes, Gent. to be Sub-Brigadier and Cornet, vice John Lemon.

Royal reg. of horſe-guards: Quartermaſter Johnſton Thompſon, of the 3d reg. of dragoon-guards, to be Quartermaſter, vice Thomas Deakin.

1ſt reg. of dragoon-guards: Lieut. William Turner Buckley to be Captain, vice Andrew Wauchope; and Corn. Charles Gray to be Lieutenant, vice William Turner Buckley.

6th reg. of dragoons: James Roper Head, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Horace Churchill.

Royals, 1ſt bat.: Alexander Campbell, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Charles Boyd.

4th reg. of foot: Thomas Hyde, Gent. to be Enſign, vice David Campbell.

7th reg. of foot: Col Richard Preſcott to be Colonel, vice Lord Robert Bertie.

22d reg. of foot: James Beſt, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Peter.

25th reg. of foot: —— Carruthers, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Adair.

41ſt reg. of foot: Lieut. Robert Heath to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Robert Supple; and Lieut. Henry Watſon, from halfpay, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Heath.

50th reg. of foot: —— Mainwaring, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Ambroſe Ruſſell.

56th reg. of foot: Harry Lee, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Samuel Pole.

Royal Americans, 1ſt bat.: Lieut. Charles Dixon to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Auguſtine Prevoſt; Enſ. Robert Palmer to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Dixon; Enſ. Charles Butler to be Lieutenant, vice George M'Intoſh; Joſhua Wolfe, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Robert Palmer; and Simon Ecuyier, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Charles Butler.

Royal Americans, 2d bat.: Lieut. John K. Muller to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Hutchins; Enſ. Richard Hanſard to be Lieutenant, vice John K. Muller; Charles Crochley, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Richard Hanſard; Enſ. Thomas Walker to be Lieutenant, vice John Garden; and Philip Priddie, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Walker.

Royal Americans, 3d bat.: Capt.-Lieut. Auguſtine Prevoſt, of the 1ſt bat. to be Captain; and Lieut. George Bruere, of the 18th reg. to be Captain.

Royal Americans, 4th bat.: Capt.-Lieut. Thomas Hutchins, of the 2d bat. to be Captain; and Lieut. Alexander Shaw to be Captain-Lieutenant.

70th reg. of foot: Lieut. Thomas Yeamans Eliot, from halfpay, to be Lieutenant, vice Beaſly Baldwin.

Capt. Niſbitt Balfour, of the 4th reg. of foot, to be Major in the Army.

Maj. Nevinton Poole to be Lieutenant-Governor of Pendennis caſtle, vice William Faucitt.

From other papers, &c

Mr David Loch, Inſpector-General of the Woollen Manufactures of Scotland. Appointed, Nov. 27. by the Hon. Truſtees for Fiſheries, Manufactures, and Improvements, in Scotland. This appointment gives very general ſatisfaction, as Mr Loch has, by his publications [32.], diſcovered his knowledge in our manufactures, and excited a ſpirit for promoting them.

New Members.

John Rolle Walter, Eſq; for the county of Devon.

The Earl of Drogheda, for the county of Horſham, in the room of Jeremiah Dyſon, deceaſed.

Peter Burrel, Eſq; for the borough of Haſlemere, in the room of Thomas More Molineux, Eſq; deceaſed.

Sir Ralph Payne, for Camelford in Cornwall.

Benjamin Keene, Eſq; for Cambridge.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Dec. 6. 1776.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	17s. 6d.	16s. 0d	15s. 0d.
Bear,	11s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	9s. 9d.
Oats,	10s. 6d.	9s. 2d.	7s. 6d.
Peaſe,	10s. 0d	9s. 9d.	8s. 4d.

At Dalkeith, a weekly market lately eſtabliſhed.

November 21. [565.]

Wheat, 17 s. 6 d.
Bear, 9 s. 6 d.
Oats, from 8s. 6 d. to 10s. 6 d.
Peaſe, 10s.

November 28.

Bear, 10 s. 6 d.
Oats, from 8 s. to 10s. 6 d.
Peaſe, 10 s.

December 5.

Oats, from 8 s. to 11 s.
Peaſe, 8 s.

Edinburgh, Dec. 20. 1776. Oat-meal, 9d. 2 f. Bear-meal, 6 d. Peaſe meal, 6 d.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for November 1776.

Within the city	Males 20	60	92. Incr. 18.
	Fem. 40		
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 19	32	
	Fem. 13		

Age.			N°	Diſeases.	N°
Under		2	33	Aged ——	9
Between	2 &	5	12	Bowelhive ——	4
	5 &	10	8	Childbed ——	1
	10 &	20	4	Chincough ——	3
	20 &	30	5	Conſumption ——	16
	30 &	40	6	Fever ——	11
	40 &	50	3	Small pox ——	34
	50 &	60	4	Stillborn ——	2
	60 &	70	6	Swelling in the kidneys	1
	70 &	80	10	Teething ——	8
	80 &	90	1	Water in the head	1
	90 &	100	0	Weakneſs ——	2